THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

JULY 15, 1924

Social Workers at Toronto

What the Conference Brought to Canada
by J. A. Dale

What Canada Brought to the Conference
by Homer Folks

The Non-Partisan Third Party

By Robert W. Bruère

COMMUNITIES
INDUSTRY

SOCIAL PRACTICE

EDUCATION
HEALTH

25 Cents a Copy

$5.00 a Year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Books for a Dollar

NEARLY everybody is familiar with the paper bound books which are sold everywhere in Europe so cheaply that every one buys. All books, good books as well as bad, are first published in "paper backs" and seldom cost more than one dollar. If a more permanent binding is desired the continental book-buyer has his "paper back" rebound according to his own specifications. This accounts in a large measure for the fact that more books are bought and read in France, Italy and Germany than in this country where the price is two dollars or more. Considering that we have a much greater literate population than any of these countries, it is apparent that our high prices of books have a great deal to do with limiting their sale.

American publishers have, with few exceptions, always bound new books in cloth or boards, which, because of manufacturing costs, necessitates a charge of two dollars or more per volume.

The Republic Publishing Company is undertaking the experiment of determining whether good books in paper covers will go in this country. It will publish new and worth-while books to sell for a dollar a volume. Typographically they will be equal in every respect to the books that ordinarily sell for two dollars or more. The best paper, printing and craftsmanship will go into their manufacture. The paper covers have been carefully selected, both from the standpoint of wearing quality and appearance.

For those who desire to have the books bound in permanent covers for their libraries The Republic Publishing Company has made arrangements to bind these volumes in any color of cloth, or in boards with leather backs, according to the purchaser's own desires and specifications for the additional cost of one dollar.

Under this plan you will be able to obtain good new books for a reasonable sum. If later you want the volumes rebound to suit your own taste the total cost of the books and binding will be no more than the least expensive current novel.

REPUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

421 West 21st Street, New York City.

For the enclosed $1.00 send me all charges paid "Social Discovery," by E. C. Lindeman.

Name .....

Address .....

in full .....

S-7-15-24

SOCIAL DISCOVERY

by E. C. LINDEMAN

with an introduction by

HERBERT CROLY

is the first volume of paper bound books to be issued under the plan outlined above. In this important contribution to the social sciences Mr. Lindeman attempts to clear away some of the mythology and astrology which interferes with the ability of educated human beings to consider what the behavior of man in society really amounts to. More than one hundred copies of this book were sold at the National Conference of Social Work held recently in Toronto. Three weeks after its appearance the first edition was all but exhausted. Use the order form opposite.

THE SURVEY, published semi-monthly and copyright 1924 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc., 112 East 19 Street, New York. Price: This issue (July 15, 1924; Vol. LII, No. 8) 25 cents a copy; $5 a year; foreign postage, $1 extra. Changes of address should be mailed us two weeks in advance. When payment is by check a receipt will be sent only upon request. Entered as second-class matter, March 25, 1909, at the post office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 26, 1918. President, Robert W. deForest. Secretary, Ann Reed Brenner. Treasurer, Arthur Kellogg.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

Midmonthly Number

Vol. LII, No. 8 July 15, 1924

CONTENTS

What the Conference Gave Canada - *J. A. Dale* 439
What Canada Gave the Conference *Homer Folks* 440
Talk at Toronto - - - - - - *Geddes Smith* 441
The Non-Partisan Third Party *Robert W. Bruère* 445
THE COMMON WELFARE - - - - - - - - 447
HEALTH - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 449
Does Faith Healing Heal? *Mary Ross*—Four Proofs of Progress, *Haven Emerson, M.D.*
INDUSTRY - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 453
The A. F. of L. in the Campaign, *R. W. B.*—Bayonne's Industrial Tangle, *Jean Kennedy*—"The Supreme Duty" Undone, *John B. Andrews*
COMMUNITIES - - - - - - - - - - - - 457
This Business of Dancing, *Maria Ward Lambin*
SOCIAL PRACTICE - - - - - - - - - - - 462
Childhood, Inc., *F. Zeta Youmans*—Who Wants Old Age Pensions? *Louise Schlichting, Mabel Taylor*
BOOK REVIEWS - - - - - - - - - - - - 466
KINDRED GROUP SHOPTALK - - - - - - - 469
COMMUNICATIONS - - - - - - - - - - 475

The Gist of It

CIVILIZATION has become increasingly aware of the crowd. It has never been able, however, quite to make up its mind whether the crowd is good or bad. The optimist has murmured happily *Vox populi vox Dei.* The pessimist has recoiled from the "hydra-headed monster." The contemporary psychologist, more objectively, is trying to trace the herd instinct through its uncounted ramifications in the life of each of us.

THIS number of The Survey deals perforce with several crowd phenomena which have been, so to speak, crowding the daily press. One is, of course, the political conventions. Hendrik Willem Van Loon, who has been reporting the Democratic and Republican conventions for The Nation, pays his respects whimsically to both in the cartoon on the following page.

WITH the florid effervescence of American politics, as such, The Survey is not concerned. But the interpretation of two widely different kinds of political experimentation on the part of labor and farm groups whose major concern is with economic and social issues falls clearly within the scope of its industrial service. Robert W. Bruère, the editor for industry, has made a study of the A. F. of L. non-partisan program and attended the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, and deals with both in this issue (pp. 445, 453).

SOCIAL WORKERS in conference assembled might justly resent being compared to politicians ditto. But the herd instinct is always with us, and the disinterested observer might find a comparative study not without interest. However, The Survey makes no such invidious experiment. Professor J. A. Dale, who reviews the conference broadly from the Canadian point of view (p. 439) is an Englishman by birth, educated at Birmingham and Oxford, who came to McGill University in Montreal in 1908 to teach education. In 1920 he was called to head the social service department of the University of Toronto, from which pivotal position he has had increasing influence on social work development in Canada.

HOMER FOLKS, needless to remind Survey readers, was president last year of the National Conference of Social Work at its golden anniversary session, and is secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association (p. 440).

"WITH a mind almost atrophied by lack of use, unable to entertain itself and grown so wearily uninterested in the ready-made distractions offered from without that nothing but the grossest stimulants of an ever-increasing violence and crudity can move it, the democracy of the future will sicken of a mortal boredom." So wrote Aldous Huxley in Vanity Fair in a brilliant essay on Pleasures. "The horrors of modern 'pleasure'" he remarked, "arise from the fact that every kind of organized distraction tends to become progressively more and more imbecile." Dancing is one of these distractions. Is the public dance-hall immoral or stupid, or both? Maria Ward Lambin, for several years public dance hall supervisor in San Francisco, more recently engaged in a study of New York dance halls for a committee of women in that city, offers some answers to those questions (p. 457).

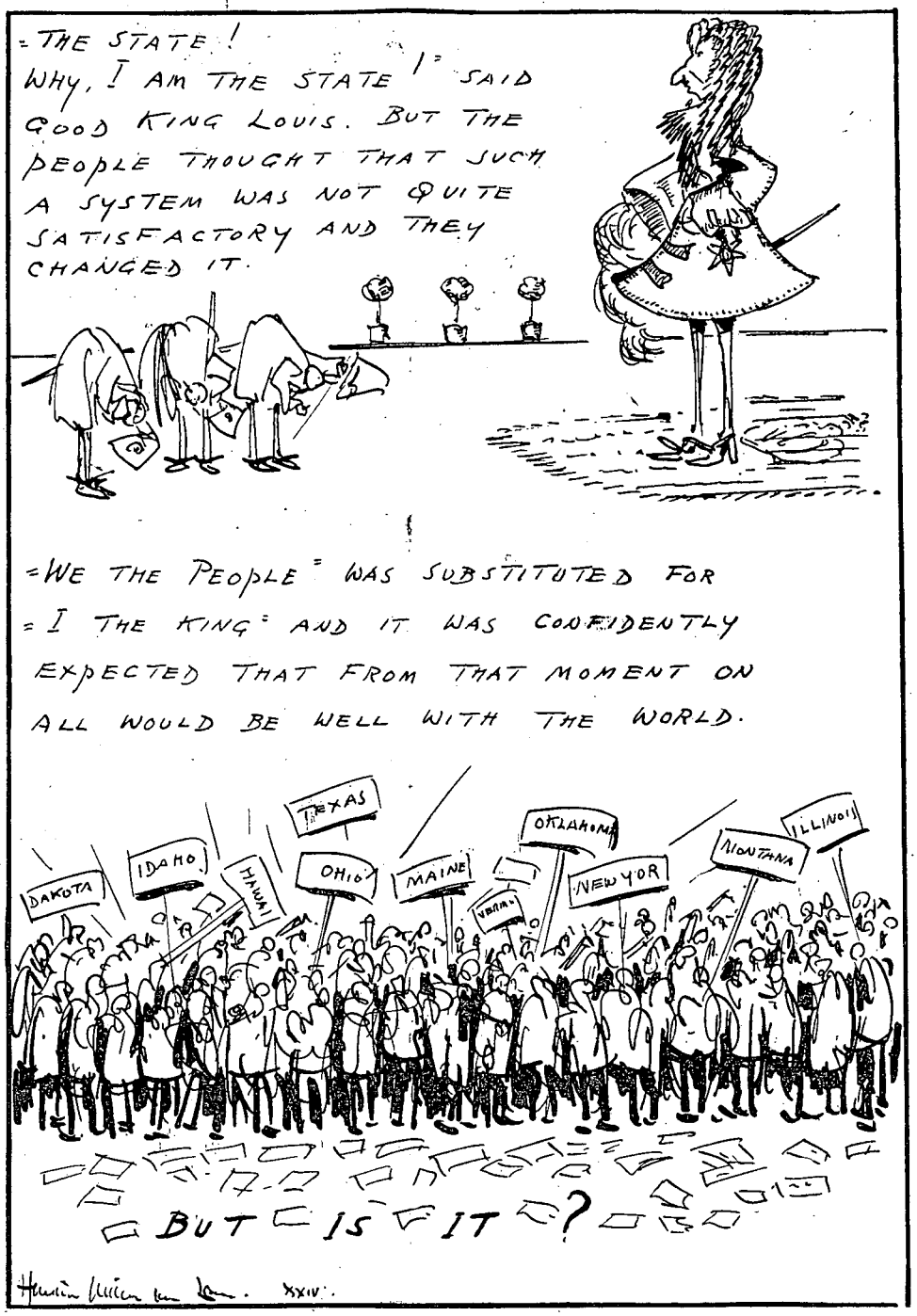
IT IS the crowd-mind that fixes the standard for all public amusements. Miss Youmans, director of the juvenile occupations department of the Chicago Juvenile Protective Association, comments afresh on the old problem of children in the theater, and in other commercial enterprises where childhood itself is exploited, on p. 462.

JEAN KENNEDY (p. 454) is a sudent of John Fitch's at the New York School of Social Work. John B. Andrews, of course, is secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation (p. 455).

BOTH Miss Schlichting and Miss Taylor, who throw light on the significance of old age pensions (p. 464) are fellows of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston.

FOUR farm books are reviewed by Clarke F. Ansley (p. 466). Mr. Ansley's several brilliant analyses of farm problems, for example, Great Schools in Small Communities in Survey Graphic for September, 1923, will be called to mind.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


=THE STATE!
WHY, I AM THE STATE!= SAID GOOD KING LOUIS. BUT THE PEOPLE THOUGHT THAT SUCH A SYSTEM WAS NOT QUITE SATISFACTORY AND THEY CHANGED IT.
=WE THE PEOPLE= WAS SUBSTITUTED FOR =I THE KING= AND IT WAS CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED THAT FROM THAT MOMENT ON ALL WOULD BE WELL WITH THE WORLD.
DAKOTA
IDAHO
HAWAI
TEXAS
OHIO
MAINE
OKLAHOMA
NEW YOR
MONTANA
ILLINOI
BUT IS IT?

Hendrik Willem Van Loon

BUT IS IT?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

July 15
1924

Volume LII
No. 8

What the Conference Gave Canada

By J. A. Dale

IT would be easy to write an account of what the conference brought to Canada, on general principles. What an organization, or a law, or a "movement" sets out with the earnest intentions of its authors to achieve is an easy substitute for a history of its perhaps very partial success. Not only is the wish father to the thought, but the thought dictates the record. That is a method of accounting not unfamiliar in social as in other spheres. Whatever inspiration there may be in such a record is due partly at least to a rosy subjective tinge. In order to counteract this mythical element, I scanned hundreds of newspaper clippings, and took advantage of hundreds of conversations with people who had no suspicion they were supplying material for publication; and, asking no questions, I heard no—well, you know what the children say, in the wisdom of their untaught psychology.

Most obviously, the conference brought the largest gathering of Canadian social workers that ever met together, and gave them perhaps a rather startled sense of their growing numbers. I do not know what the final registration of Canadian delegates was, but it was over 660; and in spite of our efforts many neglected to register. Besides, the gathering began on Sunday the 22nd, and many who attended the pre-conference groups found it impossible to stay on. Obviously again, it brought the keenly appreciated opportunity of showing hospitality to so many of our friends and fellow-workers from the United States. Newspapers, lay citizens of Toronto, and Canadian social workers were deeply impressed not only by the numbers but by the quality of our visitors. This feeling was reflected in the press notices, which by their number and intelligent kindliness created considerable public interest. The reports of a succession of meetings devoted to such a variety of subjects under the one general heading revealed the strength and unity of social purpose behind them all. I must not forget to mention the radio broadcast of the opening meeting, which caught the ears of a far wider audience. There could not have been a happier subject for broadcasting than the noble keynote speech (if I may use a phrase appropriated by conventions preoccupied with more trivial things) of the president; and Sir George Foster's reasoned and passionate plea for international understanding as at once the expression and the instrument of the forward impulse of the world.

A THOUGHTFUL writer in an evening paper said, "To feel the spirit of this varied multitude of social workers from all parts of the continent . . . is to realize the fulfilment of many high dreams of poet and seer. It is to know as perhaps nothing else could reveal to us, at least in some measure, the temper and ideals of the America of tomorrow." Another, in lighter vein, "Even our recent guests the Rotarians, who are deadly enemies of dullness, were not more lively and animated . . . The spiritual dynamic behind their efforts appears to have a buoyant effect, and service is a source of joy. Altogether they are very agreeable visitors, and Toronto is honored by their presence." Both writers spoke widely accepted truth; Toronto and Canada were, and felt, honored. The latter writer admits a certain relief that there could be so many social workers so likable and so human: possibly he had feared of the advent of so many earnest people (as old Sir Thomas Malory said of the host of invading kings) that "the number of them was hideous to behold"! And the former was right too. Our visitors soon made us conscious of high ideals, not vaguely but firmly held, by men and women resolved and able to take or make the chance of putting them into practice.

The long series of appointments and conversations, which made it impossible to attend more than a few meetings, gave a clear view of the gift of the conference to the individual social worker. They were helped both in the immediate performance, and in the larger perspective, of their work. Many took advantage of the presence of experienced workers in their own field to consult about their plans and diffi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

culties, and so renewed their own strength. More found in casual conversations and in the mere presence of large numbers of fellow-workers a sense of solidarity which will help them in places where they find too few to understand points of view still unfamiliar. They found themselves in the presence of competent craftsmen as well as of pioneering spirits. They heard at many meetings detailed confirmation of their view that the part of the private agency is not only to supplement state organization, but to reconnoiter for its advance, even without its knowledge or against its will: that the private agency works for its own extinction or transfiguration, in the more widespread welfare of a better society.

EXPERIENCE and conviction of the value of a conference has strengthened the movement for a Canadian conference, the case for and against which was argued by two Canadians, both faithful supporters of the National Conference, in the last midmonthly Survey. At one of the Canadian sessions, a proposal was accepted expressing general approval of the idea, and appointing a committee to report on the possibilities. But let none of our friends think this involves any thought of secession from the National Conference, and setting up an annual meeting in the hope of keeping Canadian delegates in Canada. Almost as well say that Dr. René Sand's International Conference, to take place in Paris, is intended to supersede the National Conference. Even if the committee reports favorably at Denver, and submits a plan that seems feasible, it will only involve keeping at home relatively few Canadians (87 was the record attendance, I believe, at Washington), at whatever interval of years the Canadian Conference meets; while it will enable far more Canadians to reap more frequently some at least of the advantages they feel they have gained from taking part in the National Conference this year. Many Canadians confidently expect that wider and fuller experience of the value of such conferences will largely increase the attendance at the National. And they all fervently join in the hope that, though there are very many cities scattered over the United States which feel they need just "what the conference brought to Toronto," it will not be too long before the conference meets again on Canadian soil. There are none who could welcome it more heartily.

The conference brought to Canada the revelation of the vast amount of brain and energy that is going towards the solution of social problems—the cumulative effect of instance after instance of courage, ability and grasp. It showed again and again the combination of competence in some specific work, with a wider, more fundamental outlook. It made us feel a clarifying stream of social thought rising out of the confused ferment of the world—the rare union of faithfulness in small things with disciplined imagination in great, which is the source and the material of statesmanship.

What Canada Gave the Conference

By Homer Folks

FIRSTLY, a royal welcome. There was no mistaking the genuineness of the hospitality of the people of Toronto, and of the Canadian delegates to the conference, toward the delegates from the United States. The entertainment was well planned, but it was rather in the personal contact with the Canadian people and delegates that one sensed their deep desire to know the social workers from "the States," to enjoy their companionship, and to learn from their experience.

Secondly, a very interesting meeting place. Toronto is a city of substantial dimensions, of a great university with large and attractive grounds, of parks and public institutions more adequate and attractive than one ordinarily finds. It is an interesting city with obviously an effective civic spirit.

Thirdly, an unprecedented attendance of Canadian delegates. It was a large conference, with a total registration of 3,089, of whom Canadians numbered 690 or 22 per cent. One met numerous delegates from the various provinces, from the far west, the far north, and the far east, as well as from Ontario. The Canadian attendance at sessions of the National Conference of Social Work meeting in the United States certainly never approached one-tenth of the Canadian registration at Toronto. The effect of the conference upon public interest and understanding of social work on the part of the people of Canada, and of its public officials, should be far-reaching.

If one asks, however, what particular contribution was made to the thought of the conference, or what particular subject matter was added to its deliberations, the answer is not easy. The fact is that the National Conference of Social Work has become pretty thoroughly impersonal and delocalized. One can remember when at each session we had to listen to long accounts of how public institutions and charitable societies of that particular city and state were carried on—as to "How We Do It."

The present program of detailed and searching scrutiny of the underlying facts in the varied fields of social work, leaves little space for an analysis of the variations of social work as between different cities and states. When one considers such subjects (selected at random from the various sections) as How Foster Children Turn Out, Crime as the Aftermath of War, Medical Examinations as a Factor in Social Work, The Developing of Greater Understanding and Sympathy between Parents and Children, The Ethical Problems of the Employer, The Appraisal of Ultimate Aims (of neighborhood work), The Significance of Psychoanalysis for Social Life, Trust Funds for Social Service, The Correlation of Public and Private Social Work, and The Juvenile in the Immigration Problem, there is little chance for geographical considerations.

There were, of course, a substantially larger number of Canadians on the program than ordinarily, but they were not there to discuss the peculiar social problems of Canada, but the broad public questions of social welfare, or its more detailed implications, which are common to both Canada and the United States.

One other impression was gained in conversation with individual Canadians. Canada suffered very much more heavily in the loss of her human resources in the Great War than did the United States, in proportion to its resources.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Its problems of rehabilitation of the disabled, of readjusting its economic life, of having the work of the country carried on by a much smaller number of men, are far more acute and far-reaching. The outstanding social problem of Canada is still that of recovery from the war. It is preoccupied with this problem, still urgent and impressive in volume to an extent which we can hardly understand, and which probably still precludes that degree of devotion to normal or usual social problems which to us in the States is settled habit.

For one, I am very glad we went to Canada in 1924. It has emphasized our common interests, rather than our differences; and I sincerely hope that in the development of this great organ of discussion, and of mutual acquaintance, the National Conference, we shall more and more draw into its circles the social workers of American countries other than the United States.

Talk at Toronto

Some Impressions of the National Conference of Social Work

By Geddes Smith

TEN thousand Rotarians, more or less, had been convening in Toronto the week before the fifty-first national conference of social work. Small wonder that the advance guard of social workers found the city blanketed with the Rotarian cog-wheel. In due time most of these decorations gave place to others: the maple leaf of Canada stood for social work on the city hall; some of the shops put up that pale blue seal of the conference which depicts a female charity, without visible means of support, nonchalantly sprinkling benefits onto kneeling beneficiaries. But the happiest decorative device was displayed by a little old hotel downtown. There the proprietor had thriftly kept his blue-and-gold cogwheels, merely erasing the words Rotary International and substituting "Social Service Workers of the World." A stroke of genius, that, to split the difference between Rotary and the I. W. W. and call it social work! And the passerby began automatically to chant to himself: "Social service workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose. . . ."

❖❖❖

THEORETICALLY they did unite at Toronto, those at least from the United States and Canada. Mathematically they were, beyond question, united: more than 600 Canadians in a total conference registration of just over 3,000. Spiritually—perhaps. There were addresses of welcome and mutual felicitations. There was a Canadian song-leader and some interchange of national songs. There were Canadians and Americans, tandem-fashion, on many programs. But the kind of internationalism the conference really achieved might be best illustrated by the singing at the opening session. When the speechmaking was over the president, Grace Abbott, invited the audience to sing God Save the King and My Country 'Tis of Thee simultaneously —different words to the same tune. It didn't work. When the Canadians sang their words first and the Americans followed the results were much happier. The week's speechmaking was an antiphonal expression of American and Canadian premises and conclusions (but mostly premises) much more often than a genuine mingling of minds in which delegates from two nations, forgetting factual differences, thrashed out together their common ideas. And much too often the American speakers quite forgot their Canadian hearers, and talked of "this country" just as if they were as usual on the soil of the United States. Even the national holiday, Dominion Day, which fell just before the end of the conference, was left unrecognized by the American visitors, though the graceful courtesy of the Canadian committee in distributing tiny Canadian flags on that day deserved at least a corresponding gesture of appreciation.

So obvious, indeed, was the distinctly American behavior pattern of the great majority of delegates that the desire of many Canadians for an equally national grouping of their own became more and more understandable.

❖❖❖

ON THE broader platform of international and inter-continental peace, friendship and reasonableness, the conference was firmly united. It expressed itself at the first session, when the Right Honorable Sir George E. Foster, a veteran of public service in Canada, brought the hopeful idealism of eighty-two years to bear on the subject The Urge Forward. Sir George found encouragement in the increased sense of obligation for world betterment on the part of right-thinking men and women, in the application of business methods to the organization of their efforts, and in the growth of interplay and cooperation between nations. His references to the League of Nations and the World Court were applauded so warmly as to leave no doubt that his audience—American and Canadian alike—believed in them heartily.

In fugal fashion, the conference returned to this subject for its closing meeting, when Jane Addams, Royal Meeker, late of the International Labor Office, and René Sand, secretary-general of the League of Red Cross Societies, spoke of International Cooperation for Social Welfare. Unfortunately the arbitrariness of train schedules robbed most of the delegates of their opportunity to hear this discussion, but the conference had already taken action on the one specific international project before it. The invitation brought a year ago by Dr. Sand to join in an international conference of social work was formally accepted, and the new president was authorized to appoint an American committee to cooperate with representatives of other countries in making the plans. The tentative plans are presented in more detail in the Common Welfare pages of this issue.

❖❖❖

THIS was the kind of conference one would expect the fifty-first to be. The golden anniversary session in Washington broke consciously with traditional procedure, but clung affectionately to the conference legend. This was run (though perhaps half-heartedly) on the old divisional basis, but it concerned itself very little with the past. The tension of the overcrowded meetings at Washington was gone. The broad lawns and restful architecture of the University of Toronto, the cool dusk and informality of the outdoor ses-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sions, and perhaps, too, the freedom from bustle or display which is more Canadian than American, united to make the occasion more comfortable, if less brilliant, than its predecessor.

The experimental program of the Washington conference did affect this year's meetings in one particular: the evening sessions had less of a divisional flavor and more general appeal than those of some earlier years. They were concerned, for the most part, with matters of genuine news interest—farmers' problems, prohibition enforcement, immigration legislation, Negro migration—and these subjects were freely and flexibly handled.

❖❖❖

GRACE ABBOTT, director of the United States Children's Bureau, regal in blue and rose, made the presidential address. She spoke with deep sincerity and a fine command of extemporaneous delivery. Almost the only reference to conference history that was heard during the week came in her opening words. After a cordial reference to Alexander Johnson, who was president of the 1897 conference which met in Toronto, she compared the organization of 1897 with that of the present, and observed pungently that while we had undoubtedly made progress in changing the names of things, it sometimes seemed as if that were all we could do. The conference of 1897, it is true, had no dealing with mental hygiene, with health or race relations or immigration or industrial problems. But social workers were already saying—as they are still saying—"The county jail must go."

Turning to her own subject, Miss Abbott laid down her premises firmly: we cannot view complacently a situation in which a few children have opportunity for full development and the majority have not. To provide for the safety and welfare of *all* children, we must have public action. That arouses objections, just as free public education and state protection of health did years ago. It seems socialistic, paternalistic. "Over in the United States," she said, "the foundations of the Republic crumble every few hours." The answer now, as it had been on each occasion when the state assumed new responsibility, was this: "Can you show any other way to get this thing done?" The state had local jealousy to overcome when it undertook to care for children, but the inadequate tax resources of poor towns and counties left it no alternative. Now the federal government faced similar jealousy on the part of the states, but some children would suffer unless the federal resources were brought to their aid. Could we escape the responsibility of thinking for ourselves in the face of facts as they are, by shrinking under the cloak of our ancestors? The care of children was not a political problem, but a matter of social fact and of social administration. There was firm ground here for progress—but only if administration were free from political interference. She plead for the wholehearted acceptance of civil-service principles, and begged Canada and the newer American communities not to make the mistakes which the eastern states had already made and were struggling to correct: "The material on which we experiment is too precious for any unnecessary failure."

❖❖❖

THE EVENING on farm problems produced what was perhaps the most brilliant address of the week: that of Aaron Sapiro on Some Aspects of Farmers' Cooperation. It had the drive and fervor of a campaign speech: it touched lightly on the difficulties and enthusiastically on the achievements of the cooperative experiments now in progress. Mr. Sapiro was able to report that by agreements recently worked out 60 per cent of the whole Canadian wheat crop would be sold cooperatively this year—the greatest wheat pool in the world. Cooperative marketing was presented, in ringing terms, as the sole means by which the farmer could buy for himself and his community the material elements of the good life. A middle-of-the-road address by the Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara on the Farm Home and a thoughtful restatement by E. C. Lindeman of the need for an indigenous cultural and social order in the open country completed a nicely balanced evening.

Another high point in the evening sessions was reached by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, who as assistant attorney-general of the United States is the highest ranking woman in the federal service. Mrs. Willebrandt held the Sunday night audience fascinated as she told of some of the "big cases" in which the department of justice had successfully broken up interstate bootlegging conspiracies. Constitutional prohibition in the United States, she believed, had not yet had a fair trial: local communities had let fall their end of enforcement, the federal government had not coordinated to the most effective degree the efforts for which it was and must remain responsible, and there was entirely too much politics in it.

❖❖❖

THOSE who remembered the pitiful little group of Negro delegates segregated in the gallery at New Orleans four years ago took particular satisfaction in the large part which Negroes played at Toronto. Whether there was a peculiar hospitality in the air of a city which for years entrusted important municipal responsibilities to a Negro, not because he represented a large body of voters but because his individual fitness was recognized, or whether the conference has been gradually working its way toward a realization of the seriousness of the present phase of race relations, it is true that Negro problems and Negro speakers played an unusually prominent part this year.

It began with a paper, read in the division on neighborhood and community life, by William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which the burden was this: "The white American and the black American can have more civilization through cooperation than either one could have alone, whatever their respective talents may be." Out of this there developed so spirited a discussion on race relations and the problem of leadership that more than one hundred listeners agreed to lunch together on the following day to continue it. It was carried on through the health and industrial and children's sections, and reached its climax in an evening session devoted entirely to Negro Migration and Its Effect on Family and Community Life. Isaac Fisher of Fisk University spoke fervently of the opportunity which the migration offered for "bi-racial statesmanship" in the South, an opportunity which might have its beginning in a cooperative study of the causes and effects of migration. George A. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches packed an address full of detailed and graphic facts as to the effects of the migration on northern cities and northern Negroes.

The National Conference, heartily and freely, gave Negro leaders a chance to speak about their racial problems. But this is only the first step in that cultural interplay for which

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mr. Pickens spoke so earnestly. As a Negro physician, Dr. C. V. Ronan, put it in a health division meeting:

> Even on this program colored people are listed to talk about themselves only. Personally, I would much rather have talked upon sex hygiene, illegitimacy, or crowd psychology. Whatever the motive of the powers that be, the tendency is to promote ethnic egomania in the colored group.

The conference is still, for the most part, an aggregation of unassimilated parochial groups talking about themselves. What is true of the Negro is true only a little less emphatically of the community chest executives, the public officials, the children's workers. As a melting-pot of ideas, the conference has hardly begun to simmer.

TORONTO heard much more discussion than Washington. And perhaps its finest flower sprang from the carefully tilled soil of the industrial division. The last session of the week was given over entirely to the presentation and consideration of a report, prepared by an informal sub-committee of the division, on Sources of Power toward Industrial Freedom. Here for more than an hour there was frank and spontaneous talk on two questions: whether economic adjustments in the United States were to be defined in terms of the class struggle, and what relation social workers bore and should bear to that struggle. Here a group of Canadians, forgetting national lines, threw into the pool of experience some of its most stimulating elements. Here veteran social workers labored together to find common ground for a program which might make all social work coherent and dynamic. It was a heartening proof that thinking in groups was still possible in a conference which has become more and more like a university summer school.

SPACE is lacking here to box the compass of ten divisions and 62 meetings. It took no great perspicacity, however, to discover some points at which interest centered. For the family group, the growing layer was reached in the effort to discover just what happens when the caseworker undertakes to influence the life of her client, and why. What psychological interactions lie beneath the patter of technique? This effort reached its climax in two sessions devoted, respectively, to Social Treatment through the Interview and to Methods Used by Social Caseworkers in the Development of Personality. A church-full of caseworkers, among them an unusual number of visitors and district supervisors in addition to the ubiquitous executives, hung on the edge of their pews as the speakers patiently worked their way through case-histories, analyzing method and result step by step. Lucy Wright, of the department of social ethics at Harvard University, thinking of social case work as a "subhead under the art of living under the laws of life common to all of us," reached the conclusion that "treatment of personality actually occurs only in proportion as worker and client accomplish that give and take in points of view upon which human understandings depend."

The children's division opened its program with A Revaluation of Methods of Child Care—and that title might almost have been extended to cover the week. Especially in discussion, there were steps toward the clear recognition of a new phase of the old question of institutional vs. home care for dependent children. We have been coming to an agreement that normal children need an approximation to the normal home, and have perhaps too easily reached the conclusion that the abnormal and handicapped child shall fall heir to the institutions which remain—and which will always remain. But is not the handicapped child equally in need of an opportunity to make normal adjustments? How give him that opportunity?

Here, as in the division on delinquents and correction, and under the head of mental hygiene as well, there was fresh study of the crucial days of early childhood. So far has the genetic study of adult behavior difficulties been pushed that one speaker felt impelled to ask if we were going to talk about "prenatal delinquency." Miriam Van Waters of the Los Angeles Juvenile Court traced the delinquent attitude back to the first feeling of defensive isolation which is the child's response to either physical or moral coercion. Mrs. Helen T. Woolley of Detroit told how behavior variations became evident in children under six. Dr. Frankwood Williams talked of the fallacy of "character training" based solely on the intellect and the will, and hinted at the emotional biases which underlay and controlled all our conscious ethics. Yet he said in all honesty that no one knew, as yet, how to create or develop socially desirable behavior; recognizing that all our precepts were nothing more than life-rafts to which we and our children cling with an uncertain hold, we must still build and launch those rafts because we have no surer knowledge.

Where does psychiatry fit into organized case work? There was an interesting flavor in the meeting that discussed this question. The caseworker is not yet wholly sure of his ground in dealing with the psychiatrist—in many instances such questions as the relation of the psychologist and the psychiatrist are still hazy—but on the other hand he is beginning to recover from the burst of uncritical enthusiasm which at first greeted the new technique. He is looking the psychiatrists over, and studying their limitations. Dr. C. M. Hincks of Toronto, who presided at the mental hygiene meetings, drew a sympathetic laugh when he remarked that most psychiatrists had gone into their specialty because they themselves wanted to be adjusted, and at a later meeting when he introduced Dr. Otto Rank of Vienna as the distinguished analyst who had come to psychoanalyze half a dozen of our own most prominent psychiatrists.

A CRITICAL attitude characterized the division on delinquents and correction, too. Its sessions opened with a smashing attack on The Administration of Criminal Justice by George W. Kirchwey, an attack which paved the way for Dr. Kirchwey's own hope of a radically different social procedure in the future, and closed with a discussion of The Place of the Institution in the Treatment of Adult Delinquency and An Institutional Program by two staunch believers in something better than corrective institutions, Herbert C. Parsons of Massachusetts and Ellen C. Potter of Pennsylvania.

The community organization and immigration divisions were perhaps more preoccupied with fact and technique than with philosophy. C. M. Bookman's presentation of the federation movement at an evening session had a fresh air of authority, now that the financial federation has become the typical method of financing social work in cities of middle and large size. The division meetings as a whole seemed to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

those attending them less important than the informal contacts which came about because more than sixty federation executives—representing roughly one out of every three such organizations in the United States and Canada—were housed together in one of the university dormitories. A significant experiment in cross-fertilization was made in the meeting, by invitation, of a group of community chest executives with a group of family caseworkers to discuss the prevailing questions which lay between them. The immigration laws of the United States and Canada came in for thorough explanation, and Edith Abbott, dean of the Graduate School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago, tried out the opinion of the whole conference with an evening address based squarely on the older humanitarian conception of the relation of the United States to the pioneers of the world, and found that her audience still clung to the idealism which is so conspicuously absent from our present laws.

❖

THE WEAKNESS of the time-honored divisional organization of the conference was nowhere more convincingly illustrated than in the division on neighborhood and community life. Here a far-ranging program had been prepared: the race problem, the beginnings of scientific study of group life, community planning from the physical side, the relationship between the social worker and politics, the rural community, were dealt with. All of these were undeniably pertinent to the division. But the unfortunate fact is that nearly all were equally pertinent to the policy and program of almost any other group of social workers. It is an anomaly that the study of such far-reaching problems should be brought to a focus on so small a group of people.

At one of these neighborhood meetings a typical program weakness was evident. C. A. Perry of the Russell Sage Foundation presented plans and explanations of an ideal town-planning unit; then Harriet E. Vittum of Northwestern University Settlement, Chicago, talked vividly and from rich personal experience on Politics from the Social Point of View. Now as it happened there was some discussion of Miss Vittum's thesis (See The Survey, Jan. 15, 1924), but the meeting came to a close long before the subject was well broached, and there was no discussion at all of Mr. Perry's paper, though it offered many inviting leads. These two subjects were wholly unrelated, except that each touched the problem of the neighborhood worker. Either might fruitfully have been considered at length by this group and by much larger groups of the conference. But because of the over-generous custom of cramming two or more addresses into every section meeting these two significant papers were allowed to kill each other off and neither was explored to anything like a satisfying extent.

❖

WHY is a national conference, anyway? Why, in the first place, is there such desperate competition for the alleged honor of entertaining the conference? There was much preoccupation with the question of next year's conference city: chamber of commerce literature burgeoned on every seat in the preliminary meetings; the very first announcement on the first evening was that a motion picture of Scenic Utah would be shown; Iowa roses and California poppies blossomed from hundreds of button-holes; and the comptroller of Toronto, in his official address of welcome, could not forbear a faint regret that the Fiftieth Anniversary had not been celebrated in his own city!

Why, moreover, do social workers repeat to each other continually the easy generalization, "Why, of course, I don't really come for the speeches, but for the folks I meet," and still persist year after year in the dreary ritual of five or six hours of formal meetings a day plus an indefinite number of "kindred groups"? Must we rationalize our sociable instincts quite so ponderously? Is it only in social work that enough it *not* as good as a feast?

And then why the dubious divisions? Why must there be—as there were this year—direct duplications in program between the divisions and the kindred groups? Why must a speaker with a story that would interest more than one section have to migrate in person from one to the other and repeat the story? Why should the broad subject of community organization, to take a single example, be considered the proprietary preserve of two small unrelated groups of community chest and settlement workers, when it is of importance to every division?

Why are many of the delegates you meet on the second day, and many more on the sixth, thoroughly bored with the conference? Why is it that young and alert executives—like the one who talked to me on the way home—are beginning to doubt whether attendance at the conference is really worth what it costs? Why is the membership so apathetic that out of 3,000 delegates only 288 are interested enough to ballot for officers and an executive committee?

And why, given this unrest and these strong indications of diminishing returns in the yearly performance, does the conference cling to the habit of always postponing action from this year to next? A provocative report on divisional reorganization, proposing a new grouping on the basis of function and technique rather than topics, was brought in this year by a committee appointed a year ago. But the executive committee, believing that the two committees on divisional reorganization and on kindred groups should be combined, discouraged even tentative discussion of Mr. de Schweinitz's report.

❖

SOME small experiments were decided upon this year. There is to be a new temporary division on Professional Standards and Education—an anomaly beside the existing divisions. The polls for the election of officers are to be open all day. The evening sessions are to be planned by a program committee appointed by the president and quite independent of the divisions. One experiment of great interest is promised by the division on the organization of social forces: a session, or perhaps a day, is to be devoted to the study of a single community, and the child, family, health, industrial and other varieties of social workers are to be invited to join the community organization people in the discussion so that a realistic and well rounded view of the selected community can be worked out.

Next year the conference goes to Denver. Out there, so Governor Shafroth used to tell his eastern audiences, men breathe in liberty with the airs of the mountains. Perhaps some hardy group of social workers, turning aside from their task of remaking the world, may make free with this ancient institution the national conference.

Old trees need pruning, lest the branches get in the way of the fruit.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Non-Partisan Third Party

By Robert W. Bruère

THE national election will determine whether the non-partisan policy through which organized labor and groups of organized farmers have during recent years attempted to influence state and national legislation is to give birth to a third party dedicated to the interests of the primary producers—a party which would be the American counterpart of the British Labour Party. The American Federation of Labor has vigorously opposed the creation of an independent labor party; those organized farmers who have been dissatisfied with the records of the two major parties have for the most part shared the A. F. of L.'s distrust of the third party idea. Both have bent their efforts to elect to Congress and the state legislatures men, whether Republicans or Democrats, pledged to their programs of legislative reform. They hailed the insurgent farmer-labor bloc in the last Congress as proof of the triumphant good sense of their non-partisan policy.

But the very strength of the bloc, composed of recalcitrant minorities in the old parties, threatens to make this non-partisan policy untenable. The chairman of the insurgent group in the House was Congressman Nelson of Wisconsin; Senator La Follette dominated the corresponding group in the Senate. The attitude of the Republican nominating convention toward the Wisconsin delegation has been widely interpreted as notice that continued insubordination will mean eviction from the party. Among Democratic members of the insurgent bloc there is a feeling, strengthened by the conservatism of the platform adopted by the Democratic convention, that Democratic success in the presidential campaign would make them liable to similar discipline. The non-partisan bloc has grown so powerful, it has evolved a program so fundamentally at variance with the platforms of the two parties, that during the last session of Congress it functioned as a *de facto* third party. In announcing his candidacy through the Conference for Progressive Political Action on July 4th in Cleveland, Senator La Follette said: "If the hour is at hand for the birth of a new political party, the American people next November will register their will and their united purpose by a vote of such magnitude that a new political party will be inevitable."

Drawing by Hendrik Willem Van Loon

THE LABORING MAN: *Do I want one of those things?*

It seems a contradiction in terms to speak of the group that will support Senator La Follette in the campaign as a Non-Partisan Third Party, but no other designation so aptly indicates the state of mind of the men and women who ratified his candidacy at the Cleveland conference. The most influential delegates were those sent by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, organizations not affiliated with the A. F. of L.; the International Association of Machinists, an A. F. of L. union; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who are outside of the A. F. of L.; the Socialist Party which polled almost a million votes in the last presidential election; the Non-Partisan League as represented by Senator Frazier of North Dakota; the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota as represented by Senator Shipstead; the Women's Trade Union League; and especially the La Follette Republicans of Wisconsin who were present in force. Practically all of the so-called radical and progressive groups were represented, with the exception of the Communists, who were denounced on every appropriate occasion and not even accorded the privilege of a voice from the side lines. With numerically negligible exceptions, none of the delegates was authorized to commit his organization to a new party; they were there on a non-partisan basis, not to nominate a ticket of their own but to endorse candidates "friendly" to labor and the farmers. They did not nominate Senator La Follette; they simply endorsed him and his platform after he had done them the courtesy of announcing his independent candidacy from their rostrum. Like Senator La Follette, they await the verdict of the people on the question as to whether or not a third party has been born. Meanwhile they remain a non-partisan group functioning in the campaign as a *de facto* third party.

The endorsement of Senator La Follette and his platform constituted ninety-nine per cent of the work of the conference in so far as it

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

transpired on the conference floor. But to many of the delegates, the more significant achievement was the reconciliation of the leaders of hitherto divergent or antagonistic groups, the self-abnegation of these leaders, their obviously sincere and earnest desire to subordinate their differences in behalf of what they jointly conceived to be the highest interest of the wage-workers, the farmers and the entire community. Farmers and factory workers, socialists and old-line trade unionists, succeeded in coming to so complete an understanding in committee that all reports came before the conference as unanimous reports and were by the conference unanimously adopted. There was a strong initial difference of opinion on the proposal, said to have emanated from the Socialist group, that a third party should be launched immediately, that Senator La Follette should be constrained to accept its nomination, and that a full third party ticket should be presented to the voters. But the Senator was emphatic in his demand that the question of a third party should be put over until after the election, that his supporters who are running for office under the old party emblems should not be asked to shift their nominal party allegiance in the midst of the campaign, and that he alone should hazard his political fortunes by running as a self-nominated independent. The advocates of an immediate third party yielded on the pledge of all participants in the conference that they would make the question their main order of business at a meeting to be held early in 1925. What this meant in self-sacrifice is possibly best illustrated by the fact that the Socialist Party in national convention assembled subsequently endorsed this course, and, with the approval of the patriarchal Eugene V. Debs, decided for the first time in decades to refrain from nominating a presidential candidate and to support the Senator from Wisconsin.

Their decision was undoubtedly determined by their belief that Senator La Follette's platform, which is far more nearly akin to their own than to that of either of the old parties, will become the platform of the insurgent bloc in Congress whose numerical increase they anticipate. Unlike many latter day cynics, they take platforms seriously. They take in full good faith Senator La Follette's declaration that for him a platform is a binding contract. The significance of that platform to the future of American life, like the present substance of the third party movement, will be revealed at the polls next November. The reasons for its efficacy in reconciling the diverse groups represented in the Cleveland conference are obvious. There are probably no two demands upon which all shades of trade unionists are more ardently united than those for the abolition of injunctions in labor disputes and for the affirmative recognition of labor's right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing—demands, it is interesting to recall, the neglect of which by the old parties in Great Britain had much to do with the creation of the Labour Party. On the first of these, both the Republican and Democratic platforms are silent; on the second, the Republican platform is silent, while the Democratic platform merely says: "Labor is not a commodity. It is human. We favor collective bargaining and laws regulating hours of labor and conditions under which labor is performed." On both, Senator La Follette is not only explicit, but speaks in organized labor's own language. "We favor," he says, "abolition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes and declare for complete protection of the right of farmers and industrial workers to organize, bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and conduct without hindrance cooperative enterprises."

The railroad unions, with whom the machinists through the shop crafts are closely associated, are on record in favor of the public ownership of the railroads, and throughout the last Congress waged a determined fight for the immediate abolition of the Railroad Labor Board established by the Esch-Cummins Transportation act. Both the Republican and Democratic platforms support the present law, both recognize that its labor provisions are not entirely satisfactory and promise their revision, but neither makes any reference to public ownership nor to the Howell-Barkley bill introduced into the last Congress by the railroad unions. Here again, Senator La Follette is explicit. "We pledge," he says, "speedy enactment of the Howell-Barkley Bill for the adjustment of controversies between railroads and their employees. . . . We declare for public ownership of railroads with definite safeguards against bureaucratic control, as the only final solution of the railroad problem."

A major interest of the Socialists, and one that typifies their conception of sound public policy, is the public ownership, development and administration of the rising electrical power system, based both on water power and the conversion of coal into electricity. The Republican platform stands on the present Federal Water Power act which "established national water-power policy and the way has thereby been opened for the greatest water-power development in history under conditions which preserve initiative of our people, yet protect the public interests." The Democratic platform demands "prompt action by Congress for the operation of Muscle Shoals plants to maximum capacity in the production, distribution and sale of commercial fertilizers to the farmers of the country . . . We favor," it says further,

> liberal appropriations for prompt coordinated surveys by the United States to determine the possibilities of general navigation improvements and water power development on navigable streams and their tributaries . . . and suspension of granting of Federal water power licenses by the Federal Water Power Commission until Congress has received reports from the Water Power Commission with regard to applications for such licenses.

In his platform, Senator La Follette, adopting the traditional Socialist position, declares for "public ownership of the nation's water power and the creation and development of a national super-water-power system, including Muscle Shoals, to supply at actual cost light and power for the people and nitrate for the farmers."

These are illustrations of the distinctive point-of-view as well as of the economic measures upon which all groups in the Cleveland conference were unanimous. How far they represent the temper and desires of the great rank and file of the wage-workers and farmers, not even the delegates to the conference were willing to prophecy. An officer in one of the largest banks in Cleveland, not a delegate, called attention to the interesting fact that the strongest supporters of Senator La Follette's platform were the relatively prosperous dairy farmers of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the most highly paid wage workers in the country, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Their dominance in the Cleveland conference is probably the best index to its ultimate significance.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Common Welfare

TO many members of the National Conference of Social Work, the strike of Canadian postal workers which greeted them in Toronto meant only the inconvenience of a dislocated mail service. One prominent member of the conference declared that it was unthinkable that the civil service employes of a government should strike against their government. Others urged that the occasion offered a splendid opportunity for social workers to demonstrate their interest in community welfare by participating in the struggle and offering pointed advice. But in view of the facts that they were on foreign soil, that our own government servants in the Post Office Department —aside from the postmasters themselves—are employed at a shameful salary, and that the administration during the last Congress materially boosted the salaries of postmasters while refusing to make any change in the compensation of those who do most of the work, there was a consensus of opinion that it was hardly appropriate for citizens of the United States to tell the Canadian Government how to run its business.

American industrial social workers who attended the strike meetings pronounced it one of the most extraordinary strikes they had witnessed. It was remarkable first for the surprising unity of the 1,600 Toronto employes, as well as those in three other cities, who remained out for eleven days despite the collapse of the strike at other points and despite great pressure from the government. Then it was the first strike in which most of the men had ever engaged. They were led only by officers who were postal employes like themselves, but they behaved like veterans, with unusual restraint and intelligence. And although it was a strike "against the government," press and public were largely with the strikers, so that successful strike-breaking was impossible.

THE immediate cause of the strike was the announcement of a wage readjustment by the Civil Service Commission under which the minimum scale for carriers and clerks is $85 a month. That is half the minimum Canadian cost of living for a small family, and about half the minimum postal salary scale in the United States. The strike was authorized by referendum vote of the employes in the four postal unions all over Canada, but owing both to confusion in calling it and to division among the men, only 6,000 of the 10,000 employes went out. Of these some 2,500 went back under the threats of government officials. The men held out only in Toronto, Montreal, Windsor and Moncton, N. B. But this was sufficient to affect the whole postal system seriously. The government made vigorous efforts to break the strike and to disrupt the employes' unions by refusing to deal with strikers or to re-employ their leaders.

By their persistency and unity the men won the right to return to the service in a body without discrimination against strike leaders. The latter had even urged the men to accept their sacrifice in order to "help save the government's face," but the men stormily refused.

A SETTLEMENT was accepted at a mass meeting of the strikers in Toronto on Sunday afternoon, June 29. Owen R. Lovejoy describes the meeting vividly:

It developed that Saturday night and Sunday morning a committee of the striking officials had met with the Postmaster General and an agreement had been reached which provided—First: that all strikers should return to work unconditionally. This was called the "unconditional surrender." Second: that all strikers would be taken back who chose to go to the post office and sign up. This included the leaders whose permanent discharge had been proclaimed. Third: that within sixty days the Government would actively undertake to adjust the salary and other grievances which led to the conflict. At this point one doubting striker asked whether the agreement of the honorable Postmaster General had been put in black and white. An official from the platform replied, "No, but you have the word of a Canadian public servant," and the statement was cheered to the echo. This same spirit of good sportsmanship was further indicated when in spite of thousands of strictures on the Canadian Government, speaker after speaker gave voice to the belief that the word of a Canadian government official was as good as a bond.

It was frankly recognized that a hostile press might interpret the decision of the workers as a complete defeat, but their confidence in the integrity of the Government, and its desire, now that the issue had been clearly set forth, to do justice to its civil servants, was indicated in the declaration of one speaker that "We are no longer slaves of the Government, but citizens of the Dominion."

The type of men and women represented in the mass meeting was impressive. Clear-eyed, clean, orderly, kindly to one another, quick to catch the humor that sparkled now and then, the assembly seemed to a visitor to typify the groups that have been meeting throughout England within the past few months to put the Labor Government in power.

The speeches were interspersed with music. One postal worker with an excellent voice sang the old favorite "Jerusalem" and the entire audience joined each time in the chorus. And the sporting blood of the Canadians shone forth when, after telling the Government what they thought of it throughout the meeting, they rose and closed the session by singing "God Save the King!" Then all marched out in orderly procession, four abreast, 1,500 strong, headed by the bagpipes, down to the post office to sign in with perfect confidence that the Government—their Government—would play the game on the level.

The Canadian premier, Mackenzie King, had just been granted an honorary degree by Yale University in recognition of his principles of conciliation—which, in his own

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

administration, he seems not to have applied. The strike was generally spoken of in the Canadian press as having "failed." The spirit displayed by the men in the four cities which held out indicate that in ultimate effect it was won.

MUCH has happened in international affairs since Dr. René Sand first brought to the National Conference of Social Work the invitation to participate in an international conference to be held preferably in Paris. For one thing, it is now possible for German social workers to come to Paris without fear of embarrassment. The omens being favorable, the conference voted at its Toronto session to accept the invitation, and authorized the appointment of an American committee to share in the work of preliminary arrangements.

The relatively mature social agencies of London offer to American social workers, perhaps, more opportunity for fruitful study than do continental agencies. But it seemed clear that the depreciated currencies of central and eastern Europe would go so much further in Paris than in London that for the sake of continental delegates the conference should meet at Paris. Moreover the League of Red Cross Societies, with headquarters there, has undertaken to provide the necessary administrative and secretarial services.

The conference will meet in July or later, the date to be fixed with reference to the meetings of the International Settlements Conference and the International Prison Congress in London. The conference may hold its sessions in the buildings of the Sorbonne—but not in the evening; Paris is expected to prove irresistible after sundown even to the social worker. Sections will be organized to deal with community organization for social work, social case-work, economic aspects of social work, social service and public health, training schools for social work, and international social service and migration. Like our own National Conference, this body will not formulate resolutions on matters of policy. And though representatives of governments which have social welfare ministries will be welcome, all the delegates will meet strictly as private citizens.

It is proposed that a group of American delegates shall visit London in a body on their way to Paris, so that they at least can enjoy the advantages of both cities. For eastern social workers, the choice between Paris and Denver in 1925 will be an intriguing one.

TO the lurid and alarming stories of increased drug addiction in the United States, a recent study of the United States Public Health Service brings at once a sobering dose of cold facts and a constructive focus for action. Estimates of the number of addicts in this country have run as high as 1,000,000, but the framers of this report, basing their opinion upon the various narcotic surveys, on army findings, the records of hospitals, clinics and private physicians, and the available supply of drugs, believe that 150,000 is the maximum figure tenable at this time, and that 110,000 probably is more nearly correct. Moreover the number of addicts has declined steadily since 1900, when there may have been 264,000. A greater number are to be found in the prisons, but this is due to the enforcement of recent laws. The decrease has been largely among the so-called "normal" addicts, many of whom entered upon the habit unsuspectingly. With the present trend, the few addicts remaining in the not-too-distant future will be persons who take opium because of incurable disease and addicts of the psychopathic delinquent type who spend much of their lives in prison.

In this striking decline in the use of narcotic drugs probably the most important factor has been the increase in our knowledge of their dangers, followed by both professional and lay education, and expressed in legislation. When narcotics were first given by the hypodermic needle, about the time of the Civil War, it was said that this method obviated the danger of addiction; cocaine was used extensively in nasal sprays when its anesthetic properties were discovered in 1884, before its habit-forming power was realized; heroin, put on the market in 1898, was advertised as an opiate which would not cause addiction, and it was ten years before the medical profession fully appreciated its dangers. It was estimated that 50 per cent of the addicts found in a Tennessee survey, made before the Harrison law became effective, owed their addiction to physicians; recent figures show that only from 2 to 5 per cent claim that origin. Restrictive laws—all of them passed since 1897—have made it increasingly difficult for addicts to be formed through the habit of self-mediation and the federal pure food and drug act, enacted in 1906, did away with "opium cures" which in themselves were habit forming, and with nostrums whereby many people, especially in country districts, entered upon the habit unwittingly. In 1909 the importation of smoking opium was prohibited, and a form of indulgence which had appealed to curiosity seekers was made difficult or impossible. At all times during the past six decades, the survey showed, the amount of addiction tended to parallel the amount of narcotic drugs available. The moral seems clear—as does the conclusion that legislation, upheld by a vigorous, educated public opinion, is lessening the "drug evil" in the United States.

IF the bulk of the responsibility for the financing and administration of organized community recreation should be thrown on local governmental agencies—which is the conviction to which many workers in this field have come—it is proper that the road to public provision for play be made as smooth as possible. Three states, New York, Illinois and Iowa, have during the past year accepted amendments to their recreation laws which enable the people readily to bring about a referendum vote on the establishment of recreation systems. Thus the voters are given an opportunity to supply themselves with needed playground facilities and competent leadership, even when the council or selectmen may be indifferent to the situation. Under these enabling acts there have been within the last few months a series of referendums in Illinois and Iowa. Seven of them have resulted in the establishment of municipal recreation systems.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HEALTH

Does Faith Healing Heal?

DURING the past year physicians have watched, and newspapers have blazoned the miracle of insulin snatching almost from death itself patients in a state of diabetic coma. The miracles which saved hundreds of thousands from probable death by smallpox and thousands from certain death by rabies have so grown into common consciousness that they are taken for granted. Gradually, one by one, the most stubborn enemies of human life are being subjected by a miraculous flash of knowledge, kindled from the patient toil of exact scientists, each illuminating some one dark, unknown crevice. But people impatient of this laborious exploration and conquest have always demanded some ready-made rule to guide them over every part of the road—some magic formula to confound any and every enemy of health.

In its cruder forms this omnipotent aid is the patent medicine—allegedly able to cure anything. Or it may be a system of exercise, or of thought, or of eating, or electrical vibrations, that is warranted to exorcise any of the demons. Such schemes are hydra-headed; decapitated at one point by painstaking scientific investigation, they continue to flourish like the green bay tree. The New York Tuberculosis Association reports that for the past ten years new cures for tuberculosis have been put on the market in this country at the average rate of one a week. By trusting to them and ignoring that simple regime of restful healthful living by means of which tuberculosis in its early phases can be made perhaps the most easily cured of serious diseases, thousands have died who might have recovered.

But doubtless, aside from these thousands whose confidence has been betrayed, there have been a few who believed, honestly and with a basis in the fact of better health, that somebody or other's marvellous syrup or electric belt has saved them from certain death. It is this residuum of apparent cure that makes possible the survival of the race of nostrums, answering as it does that persistent hope of mankind for undoubted miracles which will transcend scientific proof. And it is therefore with the greatest of interest that anyone seriously interested in the continuing campaign for health of mind and body must read the report of the committee which has analyzed after six months the result of a widely discussed faith healing campaign in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Following evangelistic meetings conducted in May, 1923, by the Reverend C. S. Price, in which faith healing was a leading feature, the General Ministerial Association of Vancouver appointed a committee of ministers, doctors, university professors, and one lawyer to inquire into the authenticity of the alleged cures and present the conclusions which they drew from the facts. The eleven ministers of the committee represented the various religious denominations of the city and the various views held by members of the association on the question; the eight physicians were members of Christian churches, and specialists in the diseases most likely to be subjects of investigation; three university professors brought a special knowledge of biology, psychology, and related fields. The committee spent four months gathering material on the persons anointed for healing, through newspaper appeals, and circular letters of enquiry to physicians and ministers, and three months in checking and analyzing the facts.

Despite the refusal of the evangelist to cooperate in the study by furnishing the names and addresses of those whom he had anointed for healing, (a study which as the committee pointed out could only help his ministry in so far as its results were real) the names of 350 persons were obtained. All of these cases were investigated; the list of their ailments sounds like the sections of a medical encyclopedia. They range from cancer to bronchitis, pyorrhea to epilepsy, elephantiasis to neurasthenia, idiocy to ingrown toe-nail—to name only eight of more than sixty specified diseases and deformities. Of the whole group of patients, five had been so distinctly benefited that at the end of six months they could be regarded honestly as cures; 38 showed specific or general improvement; 212 showed no change, though at the time of anointing they had been declared cured; 17 cases were distinctly worse; 39 had died; and five of the persons anointed, and four members of the families of anointed persons had become insane.

ALL the cases treated for healing, the committee points out, may be divided roughly into two classes—those suffering from organic, and those suffering from functional disease. In the first group are included diseases accompanied by demonstrable structural change in some organs or parts of the body, such as tuberculosis of lung or joint, cancer, or paralysis due to nerve destruction. In the second group come those cases where the normal, or practically normal, organs show no evidence of structural change, but the patient, nevertheless, suffers many or all the discomforts or manifests the symptoms ordinarily due to organic disease of these organs. In this group they placed the so-called nervous diseases; most of those cases reporting a great variety of diseases all present at once; many of the cases of self-diagnosed cancer, heart disease, neuritis, rheumatism and stomach trouble; certain forms of paralysis, blindness and deafness; and some of the deformities.

Beyond all shadow of a doubt the five cases in which cure was accomplished must be regarded as in the latter group. They included: a young woman who during her teens had developed a deformity of the leg, followed by an apparent spinal curvature—which in the opinion of several specialists consulted before the revival, was of a purely functional nature, the result of auto-suggestion; a young man who obtained almost complete relief from stammering; a woman who had suffered from pains which she herself

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

diagnosed as neuritis, and which disappeared at once after the anointing and did not return; a confirmed invalid who had complained that she was afflicted with neuralgia, rheumatism, consumption, Bright's disease, gall stone, abdominal troubles, tumors, and neuritis (she had consulted many specialists previously, who had never been able to substantiate these complaints, and had diagnosed her case as hysteria); a man who declared that he suffered from "internal goiter," though he never had consulted a physician. The sensation of a lump inside his throat (recognized by physicians as Globus Hystericus) disappeared immediately after the anointing. The cases in which improvement was noted were of much the same general character.

Leaving aside functional disorders, however, the committee felt obliged to declare itself "unable to find that the usual course of any distinctly organic condition was in any way benefited other than might fairly be expected from a more hopeful or generally improved mental attitude of the patient. In many cases, however, the neglect of ordinary well proven methods of treatment has led to the most deplorable results." Such is the case of a little girl of nine, suffering from disease of the hip-joint and a spinal curvature. Her plaster cast was removed; she ran across the platform to the great edification of the audience; and her case was cited through the prairie papers as a marvellous cure. Comparison of an X-ray picture taken at this time, and one taken four months later, showed, however, that she had become much worse since the removal of the cast. Similarly a child of six, who had been kept in a plaster cast for more than a year because of tuberculosis of the spine, was allowed to run about without the support. Though the healing of the bone continued afterward, a hump developed, which, in the opinion of the committee, could have been avoided by the continuance of the medical treatment until a complete cure had been effected.

STILL more tragic are the cases in which death or insanity has followed the alleged cure. While it is manifestly impossible to determine to what extent the excitement, over-fatigue and disappointment of the anointing experience may have aggravated a condition which must have ended fatally in any case, there is matter for regretful reflection in the case of a young woman suffering from diabetes, who died of the disease after discontinuing medical treatment when she was pronounced cured; of a young girl whose depression at finding herself not cured of tuberculosis was such, in the opinion of her family physician, as to hasten her death; of a woman who discontinued radium treatment for cancer, trusting, until three days before her death, to the verdict of cured; and others cited by the committee.

Most tragic of all is the story of a girl of thirteen, who had been crippled by an automobile accident, and had not walked for five years. She was carried to the Arena in steel braces from chin to toe, and anointed. That healing did not follow was attributed to the father's lack of faith. The father attended many of the meetings and finally professed conversion, and the child was anointed again at the last service for children. Again there were no results. He continued to attend services, frequently "going under the power," but the condition of the child remained unchanged. He, however, brooded over the failure until he became violently insane.

In conclusion the committee pointed out the belief of its members that there is a well recognized science of mental healing, which makes use of certain laws which govern the operations of the mind in its relation to the body, and that the physical benefits obtained through the ministrations of the evangelist are entirely explainable under these laws. Similar results, they point out, are produced daily in the psychopathic wards of hospitals under safeguards which cannot possibly exist in the conditions of a revival meeting, without medical knowledge and skill. These same principles obtain to a certain extent in the treatment even of organic disease, a fact recognized and utilized by modern practitioners everywhere. On the other hand, the committee maintains that

> The recognition and the application of law does not make the act of healing any the less divine in its character. In fact the act of healing becomes thereby the more divine since it becomes the more intelligent. If God operates anywhere in the healing of disease, it surely must be in the ministrations of men and women who have taken the pains to understand the human body and the human mind, and who, in their practice, make use of the results of centuries of study and experiment. Consequently, to substitute for the careful diagnosis and intelligent treatment of disease, an emotional excitement strongly reinforced by hypnotism and mass suggestion, is so dangerous a procedure that no one who intelligently and sincerely desires the welfare of his fellow men, either in the physical or in the spiritual sense, would think for a moment of resorting to it. The injuries would, by the very nature of the case, be bound to outweigh the benefits.
>
> . . . The committee would point out that the shock of a serious disappointment is highly injurious to a sick person, quite apart from any impairment of religious faith which may accompany it. They would also point out that when such instances are multiplied indefinitely, the sum total of injury is sufficiently great to cause alarm to all except the most thoughtless.

In a minority report two members of the committee took exception to the view of the majority that organic diseases cannot be cured without the use of physical means in accordance with certain laws known to medical science, and urged that "there are laws without number which make for health of which medical science is as yet ignorant, any one of which God may use in answering prayer and restoring health."

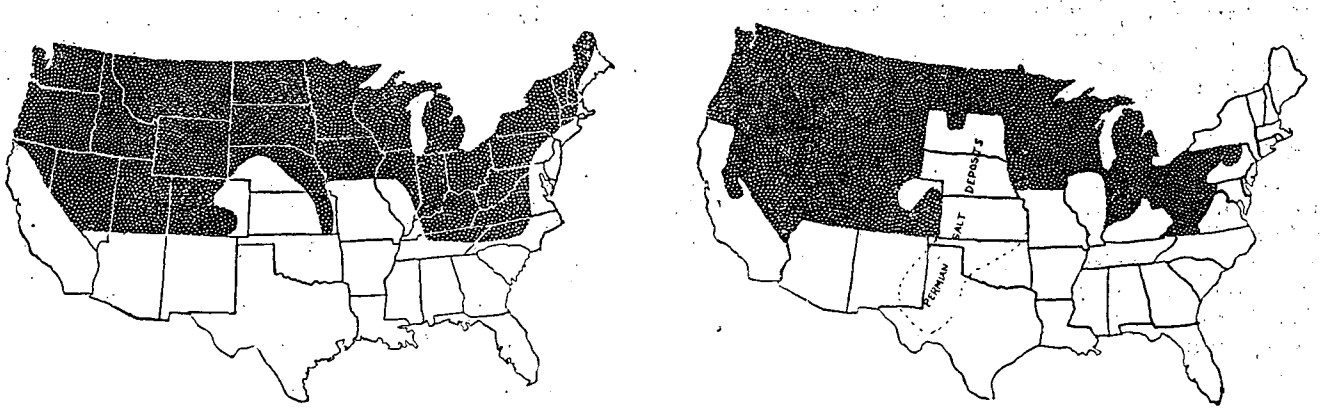
MARY ROSS

Four Proofs of Progress

IN several recent events in New York City there seems to be enough truth and hope and promise to warrant our spreading the tidings abroad and suggesting that other communities take account of stock and better the record if they can. In four particular ways proof (of considerable reliability) has appeared to show how far and fast progress against tuberculosis is being made.

Not less than 70 per cent of the many thousands of patients attending the 31 tuberculosis clinics in New York City during 1922 (43,356) were found to be non-tuberculous. Certainly a fact of varied significance, indicating first, that successful public health nursing service has secured the attendance of many members of families in which an active case had been discovered; and second, that of the "contacts" few were found to have been sufficiently exposed, or of a low enough resistance, to show active disease, due largely, perhaps, to ever earlier detection and supervision of the active cases and the separation of the sick from children in the homes. The extent to which fear of ig-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Goiter on the Map

SINCE the discussion of goiter in a recent article of The Survey (Apron Strings of Mother Ocean: June 1, 1924) the results of the research of Professor J. F. McClendon of the University of Minnesota and Joseph C. Hathaway, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, have brought added proof of the relation between simple goiter and the iodin available in food and in water. In samples of water analyzed the parts of iodin per hundred billion varied between one and 18,470. The area of low iodin content (1 to 23 parts per hundred billion, black on the left-hand map) corresponds with notable exactness to the area (right-hand map) in which the draft board examiners found goiter prevalent. The great sweep of non-goitrous country from Texas up through the central part of the United States marks an ancient sea, cut off from the Pacific Ocean when the Rocky Mountains were heaved up during the Permian period, leaving extensive salt beds. Probably the absence of goiter along the New England coast is due to the iodin in the soil, stored in plant foods, while the recession of goiter which has taken place in New York State in recent times may be due to the greater facilities for transporting sea food to inland regions. Iodin is present in important amounts in many common foodstuffs, probably chiefly milk, butter, leafy vegetables and fruits. A food from the non-goitrous region may contain twice as much iodin as the same article of diet obtained from one of the goiter areas.

norance has replaced fear of knowledge of disease is, moreover, clearly shown. A generation ago people feared inevitable death if a diagnosis of consumption was made; today when suspicious signs of a tuberculous infection appear there is reason for confidence, whether the doctor finds health or an early curable stage of the disease.

Corroborating this in a way, and certainly a matter of great interest in its own right, is the fact that of the last 5,000 children under fourteen years of age admitted to the medical service at Bellevue Hospital, children coming from the poorest homes and quarters of the city, children of all race stocks, children with a great variety of diseases and disabilities, not less than 40 per cent were found by the most delicate specific reactions and by careful medical examination to be free not only from tuberculous disease, but even from infection with tuberculosis, which was once thought to be all but universal in such a group.

This gives us a vision of the day when such a fortunate condition will prevail not only among all children but among their elders. We can now look forward to the possibility of freedom from tuberculous disease as the result not of relative immunity or resistance following infection in small amounts in childhood and later, but of the absence of sources of infection in our homes. It is certainly more agreeable to look to a childhood free from tuberculosis, as Dr. Charles Hendee Smith's observations at Bellevue Hospital suggest, than to think of every one as having to be invaded and infected by the tubercle bacillus in order to develop a successful resistance when more severely exposed.

A third item of progress is the almost complete disappearance of bovine tuberculosis as a cause of sickness and death in New York City. Here is a part of the tuberculosis problem almost wholly lopped off, a portion which used to cause as much as 10 per cent of all the tuberculosis deaths. The compulsory pasteurization of milk at temperatures and for sufficient time to destroy the tubercle bacillus has, for the children of our city, reduced to a negligible residue the deaths from this particular kind of tuberculous disease. This has all happened within the past ten years, for until 1914 pasteurized milk was but a fraction of the city's daily supply.

Lastly we have the fresh news from the New York Tuberculosis Association and Brooklyn Tuberculosis Committee. According to a study they have recently made there are 99 sanitary areas in the Borough of Brooklyn where during the entire seven-year period from 1915 to 1921 not a single death from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred among the 16,978 residents. Truly, these are oases of health, centers of liberty from man's most notable adversary.

Taken together these four items of news appear significant not only to the physician of the sick and the technician in the field of health, but to those who guard and serve the families and homes of the city, the nurses and social workers in the field. Keep at it resistlessly; continue to teach, to warn, to examine, to segregate if necessary, to protect at every age, and we shall see still more clearly the approaching extinction of tuberculosis in ever-widening areas.

HAVEN EMERSON, M. D.

A RECENT ANNUAL REPORT of the health officer of the University of Illinois announces that 33 per cent of the women of the three upper classes have an enlargement of the thyroid gland. From the zone including Chicago and territory in Illinois within a radius of fifty miles of that city

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(Cook, Lane, Kane, DuPage, Kendall, Will, Grundy, Kankakee and McHenry counties) 45 per cent of the women students were goitrous. Only 6 per cent of the 3,709 men students of the same classes were affected in this way.

PUBLIC health nursing organizations which are planning new publicity material may have the advantage of a new publicity package arranged by the N. O. P. H. N. for its members. The package, which is loaned for a period of ten days, contains examples of the best literature prepared by public health nursing agencies throughout the country, with a clinical criticism of each specimen. Early applications for loans are requested, as there are only twelve packages in circulation.

A DECLINING infant death-rate is so nearly universal that it takes a striking illustration of the general tendency to attract attention, such, for example, as the recent announcement by Dr. T. Wood Clark that the July infant mortality of Utica, N. Y. has fallen from the 266 per 1,000 live births recorded in 1912 when a baby welfare committee was organized, to 19 per 1,000 in 1923. But lest the tendency be taken as a matter of course, and not as the result of constant endeavor in many sanitary fields, it is well occasionally to examine an apparent counter-tide. Dayton, Ohio, showed an infant mortality of 67.5 in 1922; in 1923 it rose to 80. A survey conducted by the Division of Health points out a number of factors which probably have been responsible: unemployment, with a lower income in the face of continuing high prices; overcrowding, which has resulted in increasingly poorer housing conditions; and an increase of about 40 per cent in the Negro population in three years, complicating housing still further. One of the most dangerous factors in the housing situation is the forced use of flueless gas stoves which make proper ventilation difficult or impossible, and are thought to account for a sharp increase of pneumonia among babies. The Division of Building Inspection and the Division of Health have undertaken a joint campaign to eliminate these stoves, while mothers of babies are urged to patronize the Baby Clinics.

FROM DAYTON, TOO, comes another analysis which points to a serious problem of health workers throughout the country. Whereas the death-rate of babies between one month and one year in age has declined 70 per cent in ten years, that of infants of less than a month shows a decrease of only 10 per cent. The question of early infant mortality can be solved only by adequate care of the mother during pregnancy, and of mother and child at confinement and afterward. Dayton would like to extend its health program to provide expert nursing service at confinement and for several hours afterward, and subsequent daily visits of the nurse, supplemented by nurses' assistants or housekeepers who would go to the homes of the indigent free of charge, and of the semi-indigent at a nominal charge, to care for the mother and the other children and the household during the lying-in-period. Some such plan might save the lives of from 30 to 50 babies a year, the division estimates, but the city is unable to find the $6,000 to $10,000 necessary to finance it.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, studying its records, learned that more babies died in their first month than in the total of the other eleven months of the first year. A large number of these early deaths were to be attributed to cerebral hemorrhage, often unrecognized, and to the improper care of premature infants. The Department of Health arranged with the Midwives' Association to have births reported within twenty-four hours, so that a nurse in the field, notified by telephone, might reach the home to give needed attention as soon as possible. During the first three months 213 of a possible 266 births were reported during the first day. By this method and by the provision of breast milk for premature and weakly babies, purchased from healthy nursing mothers who had more than their own children required, the department has been able to save the lives of a considerable number of babies who otherwise probably could not have survived. An especial effort has been made to supervise the babies of unmarried mothers and to arrange to have the mother keep and nurse her child. Though the death-rate of illegitimate babies is usually two or three times that of their community, Newark recorded a rate of only 79.7 for this group in 1923, as compared to its 68.0 for the city.

WHILE it is less than three years since the first of the "habit clinics" for pre-school children was opened by the Community Health Association of Boston, their plan and achievement has attracted widespread interest and formed a model for many similar undertakings in other parts of the country. In a bulletin just issued by the Federal Children's Bureau (Bureau Publication No. 135, to be obtained from the Government Printing Office) Dr. D. A. Thom, director of the clinics and of the Massachusetts division of mental hygiene, describes Habit Clinics for the Child of Pre-School Age: Their Organization and Practical Value in considerably greater detail than has been possible in his articles published in The Survey and elsewhere or in his popular habit leaflets now available through the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. This bulletin discusses procedure in the clinic, its relations to the child and his family, and the major problems involved in such work, such as feeding, enuresis, temper tantrums, pugnacity and shyness, and the like. An appendix gives tentative outlines for the social service history, the psychiatrist's examination, the psychologist's report, the psychometric test.

NEW JERSEY has put an extensive campaign against the venereal diseases on its map. In Plainfield the clinic, held at the Muhlenberg Hospital, has been supported by the local department of health, and all follow-up work has been carried on by the social worker employed by the health department. The Division of Vital Statistics, cooperating in the campaign, sends a letter to the parents of the graduates from the Plainfield High School, enclosing pamphlets prepared by the State Department of Health on The Right to Marry and The Parents' Part. The former pamphlet has been given to all applicants for marriage licenses, but, as the division points out in the letter to the parents, it seems more logical and more constructive to put its point of view before young people before they take the definite step to obtain a marriage license. Believing that this education is primarily the task of the parent, the division therefore supplies them with the literature to be used at their discretion. The thumb-nail map shows public facilities for venereal disease treatment through a public clinic specializing in venereal diseases or a physician competent and willing to treat cases referred to him by local health or social agencies.

From Public Health News, N. J. Dept. of Health

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The A. F. of L. in the Campaign

WITH a declaration addressed to the American people entitled American Labor in the Campaign, the American Federation of Labor has, in the words of the Federation Weekly News Service, "fired its first big gun of its 1924 political battle." The militant language is significant because it shows that in the minds of the federation's executives, as in the minds of the officers of the Salvation Army, the virile temper of warfare is not incompatible with unselfish and disinterested humanitarianism. For "the American labor movement asks no favors from the government"; the A. F. of L.'s Non-partisan Committee "is organizing the machinery for a vigorous campaign throughout the country in behalf of humanitarian principles." It fires its guns only against enemies of all mankind.

The federation "asks nothing from the government which men and women can do for themselves." Inferentially the happiest society would be one in which law and order emanated from a voluntary accord of the citizens without the intervention of the sovereign state's arbitrary force. It is the nature of the state that it rests upon and functions through politics and politicians whose methods, according to the A. F. of L., are "devious, indirect and frequently deceptive." As retainers of the sovereign state the natural characteristic of politicians is the exercise of arbitrary power through "laws that prohibit and restrain" ... "Nevertheless, government exists for a purpose. Laws are necessary for the maintenance of civilization." Like the other unhappy consequences of Adam's banishment from Eden, politics and sovereignty are inescapable evils which must be dealt with as practical realities. But they are evils to which the A. F. of L. refuses to be a direct party. It is opposed on moral principle to independent political action by labor. Since there must be politics, the federation prefers to leave them in the hands of less scrupulous men and reserves its energies for the humanitarian task of neutralizing their inevitable toxicity. "We need less 'Thou shalt not' in our laws ... American labor demands above everything else, the opportunity for self-help." In other words, that government is best which lets folks most alone.

In view of this declaration of principle, there is an apparent inconsistency in many of the federation's Twelve Non-partisan Demands upon candidates for political office. To the sympathetic understanding, of course, it soon becomes clear that the contradiction is superficial only. Many of the Twelve Demands are themselves Thou-shalt-nots; but they are directed, in most instances, at existing Thou-shalt-nots, and are designed not to establish new restraints and prohibitions but, like the double negative, to neutralize those that now exist. "No special privilege is sought in any of the requirements set forth by labor. On the contrary, it is sought either to abolish some existing privilege, or to meet some condition brought into being by the constant development of new relationships and new methods in the world of industry, commerce and politics."

The first of the Twelve Demands is for a policy of strict exclusion of immigrants for many years to come. In saying Thou-shalt-not-enter to the countless Europeans, Africans and Asiatics who yearn to make America their home, the federation is contending for the freedom of those already here "to develop an American race." America, says the executive committee of the A. F. of L.'s National Non-partisan Political Campaign Committee, cannot remain the dwelling place of many races and many nationalisms and at the same time perpetuate those ideals and institutions for which America stands:

> It is necessary that America be protected against a constant influx of immigrants in order that America may have time and opportunity to develop an American people in all of whom Americanism, with its own psychology, its own standards, its own ethical values, its own characteristics, and its own sense of unity with American soil shall be inherent.

The second specific demand is for the enactment of the child labor amendment. The National Association of Manufacturers deprecates the amendment "as a revolutionary grant of power to the Congress and as repugnant to our traditional conception of local responsibility and self-government." But the A. F. of L. would say "Thou-shalt-not" to the employers of child labor, the child workers and their parents because it believes that this prohibition is in the interest not only of adult wage standards but of the common good.

Other specific demands call for the abolition of the power of the courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes under circumstances where no injunctions would lie if no labor disputes were in existence; to restrict the power of the United States Supreme Court through an amendment to the Constitution, providing that if "the United States Supreme Court decides that an act of Congress is unconstitutional or by interpretation asserts a public policy at variance with the statutory declaration of Congress, then if Congress by a two-thirds majority repasses the law, it shall become the law of the land." The federation demands that the Volstead Act shall be amended so as to restrain the prohibition enforcement service from interfering with "the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent wholesome beer." By way of "affirmatively and negatively" protecting labor's right to organize, the federation proposes an amendment "prohibiting the enactment of any law or the making of any judicial determination which would deny the right of the workers of the United States and its territories and dependencies to organize, the federation proposes an amendment "prohibiting collectively with employers; to collectively withhold their labor and patronage and induce others to do so." The federation demands the abolition of the Railroad Labor Board and the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Affirmatively it would support every constructive measure offered by agriculture in the interest of the farmers; and in the interest of world peace would approve our entrance into the present League of Nations and the World Court.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Most socially minded men and women will either heartily approve or deeply sympathize with these Demands of the American Federation of Labor. But they will inevitably question the ingenuousness of the A. F. of L.'s declaration that in making them "the American labor movement asks no favors from the government." Every one of these demands will be opposed by some other group in the community, such as the National Association of Manufacturers, on the ground that they are Thou-shalt-nots; that they impair the sterling virtue of self-help; that they are contrary to the best interests of America and humanity. Would it not be better frankly to take the position that in the present state of society and industry it is to the interest of the community and of social progress that the demands of labor for fuller freedom should here, as in England and on the Continent, be given legal sanction? Moreover, many who sympathize with labor's demands will feel that labor is evading its full share of responsibility in resorting to politics through the back door of the lobby instead of through the direct and self-helpful method of independent political action.

Until labor formulates its own political program and assumes responsibility toward the community for its execution, what guarantee has the community that it is seeking not special privileges but the common good? Is not the domination of the major political parties, and so of government, by organized business due to the success of business in persuading the citizenship that the best interests of the community are served by according special privileges to competive business enterprise? Until organized labor succeeds in persuading the public that its program and its leadership will serve the public interest more abundantly, the chances are that many of its big guns will continue to miss fire, as in the case of the Clayton Act. R. W. B.

Bayonne's Industrial Triangle

A STRIKE of non-union workers to induce the management to permit the organization of a shop committee is something new. It is common enough to hear of shop committees super-imposed by management, and received by the workers with marked suspicion. The employes of the Vacuum Oil Refinery at Bayonne, New Jersey, recently reversed the process, and struck to obtain one. Six months ago they asked for an employe representation plan, and were refused. This spring they tried again, and upon receipt of another peremptory refusal walked out; within forty-eight hours the company agreed to their main demands.

For some time the Vacuum men had resented the company's attitude toward them. In contrast to their friends working in the nearby plants of the Standard Oil and Tide Water Oil Companies, which have had employe representation plans since 1918 and 1921 respectively, they have had no machinery for the adjustment of grievances, and their chosen representatives have received no recognition. Hence it comes about that Bayonne, which remembers all too vividly the tragic strikes of 1914 and 1916, which resulted from the intolerable conditions then existing in the plants of the Standard Oil Company, sees, within ten years, another strike, this one for the avowed purpose of obtaining, for another group of workers, a duplication of conditions now obtaining in the older company's plant.

Things have been happening in Bayonne since 1914. In the Standard Oil Company plants a shop committee has been in operation for six years. While its status falls far short of that of an organization existing for true collective bargaining, it has, without doubt, contributed materially to the improvement of working conditions and of plant morale. It is a plan designed to provide opportunity for the airing and joint consideration of grievances. Wage demands are customarily presented in the form of petitions, which are received by the superintendent of the plant, acting as chairman of the joint conference, and are referred to the president and board of directors, whence comes, in the due course of time, an answer.

In spite of the plan's limitations, the self-confidence and independence which joint dealing releases are bearing fruit, and in unexpected quarters. In April the men renewed an old demand for a 10 per cent increase in wages, and were joined by the employes of the Tide Water plant, and by the as yet unrepresented Vacuum workers. The demands were refused, whereupon the men of all three companies held a mass meeting. Impressed with the recent utterances of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on the subject of fair wages and partnership in industry, they unanimously adopted a resolution asking him to investigate the situation and to arbitrate their differences with the company. Unfortunately, at the time of the joint meeting of the management and men of the Standard plants, to which he had been invited, Mr. Rockefeller was indisposed, and the arbitration scheme fell through.

Under the Standard and Tide Water plans, which are very similar, no provision is made for separate meetings of employe representatives alone, and there is a general feeling among the men that the companies frown upon such procedure, even when carried on outside the plants. It has been charged that such groups constitute a violation of the spirit of the agreement, a kind of conspiracy which interferes with the established policy of having "all the cards on the table" at joint councils. The Standard representatives have not made very much progress with separate meetings, but the Tide Water men have a well organized Employes' Association, quite independent of the company, which serves to keep the rank and file, as well as the representatives, awake to their common interests and to the strength of union.

In the recent wage dispute, a movement toward organization even wider in scope was evident. Mass meetings of the employes of all three companies were held several times, and plans for the organization of the representatives of all the plants became evident, although they have not yet been carried out. The men are not unaware of the strength of such an organization, built upon an industrial union of all the local oil workers, rather than upon crafts, and not limited to a single plant. Evidently, the company officials are just as awake to its possibilities, for at the recent annual joint dinner of the Standard plants, at which the 10 per cent increase was definitely refused, Mr. Bedford, president of the board of directors, is reported to have pointed out that organization with men in other plants represented a principle entirely incompatible with that upon which the shop committee rested, and that the two could not exist side by side. It was intimated that if the outside movement went on, the employe representation plan might be withdrawn.

These three developments—the voluntary organization of an employes' association independently of the representation plan at the Tide Water plant; the movement toward joint action among the employes of the three oil companies in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Bayonne; and the organization of a representation plan at the Vacuum plant as the result of a strike—constitute together as interesting an industrial situation as could be found in more than one day's journey.

JEAN KENNEDY

"The Supreme Duty" Undone

IN 1920 the Republican Party made a definite pledge to the voters, thus: "The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice. Although the federal jurisdiction over social problems is limited, they affect the welfare and interest of the nation as a whole. We pledge the Republican Party to the solution of these problems through national and state legislation in accordance with the best progressive thought of the country." The party was victorious at the polls. It became responsible for the government. Its pledge was binding upon the majority in both houses of Congress and upon the President. How has the pledge been fulfilled?

Care of Cripples

In his first message at the opening of the present Congress, President Coolidge recognized that much local educational work needs national encouragement. The federal-cooperative method, however, he intimated, must not be expanded. Partly as a result of this "cold water" application the legislation urgently needed to authorize and continue congressional appropriations for rehabilitation of industrial cripples beyond the end of the first four-year period ending June 30, 1924, was delayed. A bill was finally passed by the House authorizing appropriations for another four years but this was promptly cut to two years by the Senate. In conference the difference was split and a three-year authorization emerged. This was approved by the President, but too late for the passage of appropriations authorized thereby! Accordingly, the Federal Board for Vocational Education promptly announced that "no money is now available for allotment to the states or for federal administration of the rehabilitation work." And, the board added, "It is important that we consider the irreparable harm which will be done to the thousands of men and women in training if the work is permitted to be stopped or to be seriously interrupted." They stressed another very important consideration when they mentioned the effect of this confusion upon "the personnel of state and federal staffs of highly trained and experienced men and women who have been organized during the four years to conduct the work of administration."

From state officials came immediate testimony as to the seriousness of this national failure to provide the expected appropriations. "Thousands of industrial cripples," said the industrial commissioner in a mid-western state, "are now being helped and rehabilitated by the states with federal aid and it would be cruel and inhuman to abandon this work."

Cost of Coal

In his initial message seven months ago, President Coolidge said "the cost of coal has become unbearably high," placing a great burden on our industrial and domestic life. He used the following terse language in stressing the great importance of the report of the United States Coal Commission:

"It comprises all the facts. It represents the mature deliberations and conclusions of the best talent and experience that ever made a national survey of the production and distribution of fuel." The Federal Government, by ascertaining and publishing facts, said the President, "can exercise great influence."

However, despite urgent inquiries and a wide public demand for the facts assembled at a cost to the public of about three-quarters of a million dollars, the report of the commission, which went out of existence in September last, was held in congressional committee with the declaration that "no report on earth is worth $17,000"—the estimated cost of publication. Finally, two days before Congress adjourned publication of an abbreviated report was authorized.

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, speaking of this record of inefficiency and inaction, said this special commission report to Congress received not only no legislative action, but was not even dignified by printing until this abbreviation was authorized two days before Congress adjourned.

Furthermore, while the publication of the coal commission's report was being held up coal mine disasters in which hundreds of miners' lives were needlessly lost were increasing to an appalling extent. As a representative of the American Association for Labor Legislation pointed out in a public hearing before the House Committee on Mines, the commission had gathered a great deal of valuable information on safety in mines which is not elsewhere available, and delay in the publication of the commission's findings was hampering efforts to bring about the adoption of urgently needed safety measures.

Accident Compensation

Mindful of the Republican campaign textbook announcement that the Republican Party "is distinctly friendly and unquestionably progressive in its attitude and in its support of protective standards ... wherever there is federal jurisdiction and wherever federal action is possible and appropriate," a carefully drawn bill was introduced at the opening of the Harding administration, in April 1921, to provide an accident compensation law for private employments within the District of Columbia. The District has no accident reporting law, no provision for accident prevention, no compensation for the injured. Here is a disgraceful condition right in the shadow of the White House which Congress alone can remedy. Federal jurisdiction is not for one moment in dispute. The bill was twice favorably reported by congressional committee after unusually full public hearings. But Mr. Coolidge and this Congress have made not the slightest additional effort to translate the bill into law.

Not until June 6 did the President sign the amendment to the United States Employes' Compensation law making it possible to resume payment of awards hung up month after month while the victims of occupational diseases contracted in the course of federal employment were deprived of their lawful compensation through the arbitrary and dictatorial obstruction of Comptroller McCarl. This delay occurred notwithstanding the fact that President Harding and the Department of Justice had a year earlier held that the commission had full authority to make these awards.

Congress did pass a measure to bring the salaries of postal employes more nearly into line with the high cost of living

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

but it was vetoed by the President, too late for the overwhelming support of both Houses to re-pass the bill before adjournment. Even the child labor enabling act which did finally pass at the close of this Congress was delayed through months of 1923 and five months longer in 1924, although previous Congresses had actually passed national restrictive laws. The states in their ratifications have thus been considerably delayed in the long course of registering popular approval. Between the campaign promises of the party in power and fulfillment there's fallen an unkind breach. The supreme duty waits practically intact for the next Congress and the next administration.

JOHN B. ANDREWS

AS SOCIAL WORK develops into something more than the community's salvage and repair service, as social workers in the fields of public health, housing, social insurance and regional planning acquire the skill and prestige that enables them to take the initiative in shaping public and industrial policies toward social ends, they will find it increasingly necessary to keep themselves in touch with the program of the basic industries. In our Giant Power number we raised the question as to what the world during the past century might have been if from the beginning of the Industrial Revolution there had been a working alliance between the early captains of industry and the forerunners of the social service professions. What would have been the effect upon the individual and home life of the great masses of the people if the service of the home and the security of the multitudinous individual lives had been given primary or equal consideration with the financial success of the entrepreneurs in the governance of steam driven industry? The same question might be raised in limited application to the development of our American railroads whose history has been burdened by haphazard and speculative promotion. It should be raised again and again today in connection with the development of the electrical industry which is rapidly revolutionizing the foundations of our economic and social life. It is amazing that this great industry should be permitted to develop along lines closely parallel to those followed by the railroads without arousing the lively interest and concern of social workers everywhere.

FOR TODAY, as a hundred years ago, this new revolutionizing giant is growing powerful by discriminating against the small consumer and the home. A little over a year ago, the Electrical World, a leading trade paper, published an editorial commenting upon the remarkable cheapening of electrical service. "With a central-station output of approximately fifty billion kilowatt-hours and a gross income of one billion dollars," the editorial said, "the average rate for the energy sold in 1922 was thus two cents a kilowatt-hour. For domestic energy the rate was considerably higher than that, indicating that the rate to large power consumers is becoming precariously low." Since that time there has been no marked tendency to correct the disparity between rates charged to the large industrial consumers and the domestic rates. Yet the industry is in a period of remarkable prosperity. The rise in the value of leading electric utility securities is described by the Wall Street Journal of June 24 as sensational. During the past six months a half-dozen or more of these stocks have doubled in value. Since 1921, one stock has risen from $4 to $6 a share to $88, another which sold under $1 in 1921 is selling at $58 today, a third has jumped from $2 to $3 up to $62.

THESE INCREASES the Wall Street Journal attributes in part to the growth of the country, in part to the stimulation of the "speculative imagination" by the strong tendency toward consolidations in "superpower systems." If these consolidations run to type they will inevitably tend toward an increase of security issues until the "speculative imagination" overburdens the industry to an extent that will endanger the possibility of cheap electricity and will deprive the small consumer of the natural and normal advantages to which he is properly entitled. In other words it will leave him with respect to domestic conveniences and his general standard of living in relatively the same position as that in which he was placed by the blind and slum-breeding steam revolution. If that social tragedy actually occurs the responsibility for it will in large measure be due to the lethargy and negligence of the social service professions.

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE and Columbia University will jointly launch a pioneering enterprise next autumn which should make a strong appeal to men and women who are looking to social service as a profession. The university announces that Lydia E. Sayer, the executive secretary of the Consumers' League of New York, will give a course specifically designed for those interested in becoming factory inspectors. The effectiveness of labor laws inheres in the quality of their enforcement. Not only the safety and health of thousands of factory workers, but also the successful conduct of many industries depends upon the knowledge, tact and skill of the inspectors charged with the enforcement of the law. And yet the importance of the inspectors' work and their need for special training have received little recognition. Theirs is one of the few specialties in the whole range of public and private social service that colleges and schools of social work have almost entirely neglected. They have had to depend for their equipment upon their own resources supplemented by two or three weeks of field work under a practicing inspector. Civil Service examinations, now in force in many states, give no adequate guarantee of fitness. While no country talks more about its social and welfare legislation than our own, there is no great industrial nation that has done so little to select and train its law-enforcing agents. A by-product of this neglect is that factory inspectors are generally overworked and underpaid and debarred from the opportunities for advancement to which the importance of their work should entitle them.

TO HAVE ONE of our great universities dignify the factory inspectors' profession by adding a special training course to its curriculum ought to win for them a juster recognition and heighten their prestige. The course will include such subjects as fire protection, accident prevention, factory sanitation, occupational disease, special regulations for the protection of women and minors, the inspection of mercantile establishments, regulation of home work and the whole range of practical problems with which factory inspectors should be prepared to deal. Classroom instruction will be supplemented by field trips to factories, stores, and museums. Miss Sayer, who will conduct the course, specialized in economics and labor problems at Vassar. She took her master's degree in sociology and social economy at Columbia. After serving as general secretary of the Charity Organization Society, first in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and then in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, she spent ten years as factory inspector and special investigator in the New Jersey Department of Labor under Colonel Bryant, who was widely honored for the distinguished quality of his administration. She has made their rounds with factory inspectors in France, Czecho-Slovakia and England. Under her highly qualified leadership, the pioneering enterprise which the Consumers' League and Columbia University are launching gives promise of new standards of labor law enforcement.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNITIES

This Business of Dancing

I. Broadway and Parts Adjacent

DANCE? Dance? Oh, let you and I have this dance, do!"

This is not the bashful murmur of the adolescent boy, but the urgent plea of a girl wage-earner. You can hear it any night in more than one of the New York's closed dance halls—halls where women guests are prohibited—or at least, unwelcome—but where the ill-favored male, far from the open floor where the brave compete for the fair, can take his pick of the professional dancing partners supplied for him by the management.

An investigator offered herself as a candidate for such a job at one of these halls. She reports:

I was hired as an instructress in spite of the fact that I said I was a poor dancer and had not danced for a long time. I was asked to report every evening from 8 to 1 and Sunday afternoon from 3 to 6, being told I simply had to be a dancing partner. The instructresses are obliged to stay until the last dance, and are not allowed more than two absences a week. If one of these absences is on a Saturday or Sunday then the entire earnings for the week are reduced two cents per dance for the entire week, otherwise she gets five cents per dance.

Here the girls ask the young men to dance, thus the boldest often have the greatest number of tickets at the end of the evening. The minute the dance is over it sounds much like a market place as each one tries to sell herself for the next dance.

To earn $20 a week in these places a girl had to dance in hot, ill-ventilated rooms, no less than 70 or 80 times in an evening. And the dancing partners of these women were often obliged to spend a good part of their weekly salary to dance for several hours. The admission fee, averaging $1, included only a few dances, varying in length from forty to sixty seconds. Extras were expensive and there was every inducement to buy from the refreshment stand.

Here [the report comments] the commercial aspect of what was once the spontaneous recreation of men and women is developed to the extreme. But even in the best of New York's commercial dance halls there is little play spirit or fresh, genuine recreation. The dance is divorced from the daily life of the people. It has lost any festival meaning and makes no demand on imagination, or inventiveness, affords little outlet for self- or group-expression.

The investigator who makes this report was one of several employed on a study of the social and recreational conditions in the dance halls of New York, under the direction of Maria Ward Lambin, for the Women's City Club and the City Recreation Committee. This study revealed the astonishing extent to which this branch of the modern amusement business has grown in the metropolis.

New York has 786 licensed dance halls, including restaurants, rented halls and ballrooms. In Manhattan there are 238. Careful estimates of attendances in the Manhattan halls indicate that 14 per cent of the male population between 17 and 40 and 10 per cent of the women of the same age go to them once a week and spend over $3,000,000 in them every year. These figures are conservative, for they do not include restaurants where the price of food and service includes the privilege of dancing. Almost invariably, since dancing alone cannot be relied upon to hold the interest of the crowd, the managers of the halls make use of vaudeville acts similar to those of the cabarets, and of other special features such as carnival favors, fancy dress parties, and prize contests, out of which the recent marathon craze developed.

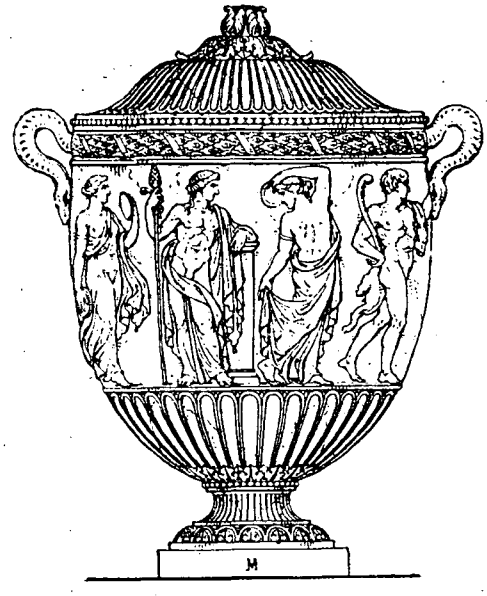
Next to the restaurants the rented halls are most numerous. Many of these are let part of the time to bona fide social organizations, on other nights to groups of boys or young men who run purely commercial affairs. The social affairs form a fascinating study by themselves, for they are genuinely social, bringing together homogeneous groups and revealing the rich variety of such group life in New York. On a Saturday night a rapid succession of visits to these club dances would discover a benefit dance by a Hebrew relief society on the lower East Side, where the poorest paid factory operatives in their best clothes, with grandfather and the baby in tow, will be found by the hundreds. There is much gesticulating and much conversation in Yiddish. Farther uptown will be a costume ball by a group of young East Siders, none more than 25 years old, where the most raucous jazz is played and boisterousness, horse-play and general rowdiness characterize the dance. In the fifties we come upon a respectable lodge party where everyone is in formal evening clothes and the most decorous conduct is the rule. A few blocks away the grand annual ball of one of the political parties entertains a thousand people of various nationalities. Farther on one finds a Bohemian benefit dance to raise money for one of the numerous Bohemian charities. Upstairs in the next hall is the annual ball of the Pullman porters; downstairs that of a society of negro cigar makers from the West Indies whose orchestra plays a haunting tango rhythm which it prefers to American jazz. And still farther north one comes to the annual ball of a big Catholic Society which has prepared an elaborate and excellent amateur vaudeville entertainment for the occasion. Every one knows every one else and a stranger cannot get a dance unless he is properly vouched for. There are Spanish, Italian, Ukrainian dances—and many more. Once in a while we see native folk-dance steps, but as a rule the dancing is the same as that found in the Broadway dance palaces, which seem to set the pace for all.

THE Broadway dance palace has indeed set a fashion for the entire country. The typical palace is a huge, brilliantly lighted, lavishly decorated hall, occupying a desirable site in the downtown sections of the larger cities. It pays an enormous rent and accommodates from 500 to 3,000 patrons. Those who dance in these halls are, in general, lower in social rank than the patrons of good cabarets and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

restaurants, but on Saturdays and Sundays one often finds a rather high type of business man and business woman there. Youngsters, out for a lark, are thrilled at the danger they are courting. The sightseer, alone or in parties, is usually present. The prostitute, too, can sometimes be found. In some places she works under the protection of the management. The typical patron, however, is a factory or clerical worker, with little opportunity for social contact, who craves a little diversion from the tragic narrowness of the daily routine. The girls are comparatively well-dressed but over-ornamented. One of the young college men who assisted in the New York study says of this type of patron:

A majority of the girls are superficially hardened through unfortunate sophistication and adopt a tough exterior as a means of defense. . . . They will usually dance with anyone who asks them. Usually they come in groups of two or three, occasionally with men they know, but usually not. They seem to leave the same way, for the most part, though many of them accept an escort home. They are by all odds the most pathetic and in a way, the most hopeful group, from the point of view of social therapy. Driven to the halls (or cheap shows) in their desperate attempt to squeeze a little pleasure out of life, they also seem dominated by another motive, entirely normal, but to them, at least, unconscious, the desire for men friends, which implies marriage.



A vase from Piranesi

Groups differ widely in their standards of conduct and dancing, from the most conventional kind of behavior to flagrant indecency. From the lower East Side halls up to the fashionable hotels, it was commonly noted that few couples dance for aesthetic pleasure. The dancing was usually ungraceful and characterized by close contact and exaggerated bodily movements.

ON the basis of this study of dance halls, the Advisory Dance Hall Committee, through Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, its chairman, made the following general recommendations, suggesting an outline for a year's work:

1. Basement rooms without easy means of egress to the street and third story rooms except in fireproof buildings with wide stairs, should be prohibited.

2. A definition of good ventilation should be adopted by the License Department. Window space is not a sufficient gage as patrons often object to having windows open. The Superintendent of Buildings should be given such authority over ventilation and sanitary conveniences as he has over safety standards.

3. Certificates of occupancy granted by the Building Department should be strictly enforced. The occupancy number should be inscribed on the licenses so that the policemen and other supervisory officer could easily detect violation of the certificate.

4. There should be a ruling requiring the registration of a new owner when a place already holds a license. This would enable the License Department to refuse a license to a new proprietor on the basis of his past records as a dance hall owner.

5. Cooperation of managers should be attained on the more important phases of dance hall conduct.

6. The closed halls should be abolished.

7. Rented halls should prohibit the use of throwaways. They are too inflammable.

8. Cabarets should be required to maintain the same standards in music, personnel, and supervision as the dance palaces.

9. Eventually some type of closer supervision of the larger halls should be adopted.

It is recommended further that a voluntary citizen's committee be formed for the purpose of working with the License Commissioner to carry out this program. Under the Dance Hall Law in New York, the License Department is given full authority to issue licenses for dance halls "provided that such places comply with all the provisions of the building code and are safe and proper places for the purposes for which they shall be used, properly ventilated, and supplied with sufficient toilet conveniences."

Such a law gives the commissioner wide discretion; the records disclose that rigid definitions of what constitutes a "safe and proper place" for dancing have never been formulated. It is hoped that a permanent committee with a paid secretary, who will spend full time bringing violations to the commissioner's notice and obtaining action can aid in establishing the needed standards.

The committee might also make a detailed study of halls in other boroughs, and act as a clearing house for dance hall information, particularly for social agencies and neighborhood organizations. It should also promote cooperative relations with neighborhood organizations, community councils and the like and help them in their own problems of supervising local halls. J. H. O.

II. San Francisco's Way

THE flagrant violation of decency found on the Barbary Coast brought San Francisco face to face with her dance hall problems years ago. As early as 1913 the Police Commission had separated the saloon and dancing by prohibiting the sale of liquor wherever dances were held. "Closed" dance halls immediately sprang up and multiplied until they employed more than 600 girls. In 1918 the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League, an organization including in its membership every woman's club in the city, in the hope of initiating a constructive plan of supervision, made two studies of the dance hall situation, in both closed and open halls. One study, in conjunction with the police department, was made from the standpoint of law and order, the other from a social and recreational viewpoint.

The investigator was a young woman with a phenomenally keen eye for social facts and a genius at making friendships with boys and girls. She spent several months in the halls, learning the life stories of hundreds of the clerical and factory workers who frequented them.

When she brought in her report, its salient findings were placed before the chief of police and the police commission,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a body of four men appointed by the mayor, which under the city charter has jurisdiction over dance halls.

The center reported that the girls employed in the closed halls were denied the barest comforts—such as chairs and rest periods—necessitated by their arduous work. They were forced to dance continuously from 8 P. M. to 2 A. M. in ill-ventilated halls. In some halls they were not allowed to refuse any man who asked them for a dance. Patrons paid ten cents for each dance, lasting only two minutes; in the course of the evening a man would spend three or four dollars, half of which went to the girls. In spite of the regulations, dope and liquor were invariably sold, drunkenness and disorder were rife. The halls served as feeders to prostitution and pandering and were centers for gang-fights, the planning of crime and every form of lawlessness. Similar conditions were found to a lesser degree in the open ones (to which women were admitted as patrons), where an attempt was made to keep better order.

The commission discussed these findings frankly with the center and promised to cooperate in bettering conditions—a promise which has been faithfully kept. The modest proposals of the center were briefly, as follows:

Let us place a supervisor in each of the halls to act, not as a kill-joy, nor as a harsh and unsympathetic critic, but as a friend to the boys and girls, an advisor in their many difficulties. Instead of attempting wholesale reform by edict, let us consider each individual as a separate problem and give these young people the help they need in practical, material ways. As for reform—the supervisor can see to it that these youngsters scarcely out of their teens are no longer preyed on by the harpies of vice and degeneracy she can keep out the minors, whose attendance is illegal, anyway.

Drawn by Cornelia Barns for The Liberator

The center appointed a committee from its own membership to be responsible for the supervision of public dance halls and to raise funds to pay a chief supervisor to work with the chief of police. The chief supervisor was given full authority to settle disputes between the supervisors in the individual hall and the managers. The individual supervisors were given police power and reported daily to the department. It was arranged that questions of policy and technique were to be discussed and decided by the Public Dance Hall Committee and the Board of Police Commissioners in joint session.

Once these plans were agreed upon, the proprietors of the halls were called into the chief's office. There they were ordered to turn over the supervision of the halls to the women appointed by the center and to pay them $75 per month. Howls of furv arose. But despite defiance and recriminations, the order stood—no license without a supervisor.

MANY proprietors vowed to make the lives of the supervisors miserable, in which task they were aided and abetted by the girls, who considered the women meddlesome busybodies and exhausted all their resources of scorn, indifference and stubbornness. In the end the girls were won over by the simple kindliness of the women, who, before the first winter was over, were called "mother" and were receiving the confidences of innumerable boys and girls. The proprietors mellowed when it became clear that attendance did not decrease.

Although sanitary conditions were improved, dope sellers, prostitutes, bullies and panderers were excluded, and the halls were closed at 12.30 instead of 2 or 3 A. M., the Public Dance Hall Committee felt that the amusement offered by these places was decidedly unwholesome. At an opportune moment, in 1920, several organizations simultaneously brought pressure to bear on the commission and the closed hall was abolished by a resolution which reads:

No female shall be permitted to be employed in any dance hall, operating under a permit issued by the Board of Police Commissioners, for the purpose of dancing with male patrons of such dance halls; excepting that the resolution does not apply to bona-fide instructors of dancing regularly employed for the exclusive purpose of giving bona-fide instruction in dancing.

The other resorts on the Barbary Coast had gradually been closed; practically nothing remains of it today.

In the open halls, the supervisors have helped hundreds of boys and girls. Theirs has been case work rather than censorship. Sickness, marital difficulties, unmarried motherhood, unemployment, lack of sex-education, vocational maladjustment, desertion, feeble-mindedness, poverty, lack of knowledge of American manners and customs, all these social problems are represented in the crowds that troop into the dance hall night after night. The patrons are, of course, in no way constrained to go to the supervisor. Only her friendliness and tact give her power to help them. Many are put in touch with the social agencies of the city; where facilities are lacking the committee endeavors to create them. A special effort was made to discover and follow up cases of venereal disease. The state board of health cooperated in this by placing a special agent at the disposal of the committee until 1922, when state aid on social welfare projects was so largely withdrawn.

THE patience and vigilance of these social workers of the dance hall, for that is what they really are, has materially improved conditions in the halls. They are orderly and clean; vicious habitues and employes have been reduced to a minimum.

The preventive work of the supervisors has made it so much easier to handle the dance halls that the Police Commission and the managers are whole-heartedly in favor of the plan. One of the largest halls in the city volutarily retained its supervisor for two years while running under an injunction which automatically exempted it from supervision. Open soliciting by prostitutes has been so much reduced that at present not more than four or five women are barred during a month whereas four or five were barred nightly when supervision was first established. So far as they can, the supervisors try to help these girls with work and medical service, even with material aid. If they reject her friendly

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

advances, she is content to let them know they have a friend in need—an offer of which they often take advantage later.

The turnover of the local supervisors has been low. This has given the committee an important advantage because the workers have had time to become fairly familiar with the personnel of the dance hall habitues of the city. Workers are assigned to halls for from six months to a year, and can be shifted at will, so that there is little likelihood of a manager's dominating a supervisor's judgment.

The San Francisco plan, on the whole, seems to combine the maximum of efficient administration with the minimum of bureaucracy. The funds needed for private support of the chief supervisor, office space, etc., have been raised since 1922 by the Community Chest. By this arrangement any suspicion of political jockeying is removed and charges of graft and favoritism are avoided. In the event of a shift of political power, no part of the organization or technique is lost, whereas, if the chief supervisor were a municipal employe, the work could be largely destroyed by the appointment of an incompetent person or one who lacked the maturity and breadth of view necessary for so complex and delicate a piece of work.

In 1922 the committee carried its work a step further by studying the weekly "club" dances given by groups of boys in their own clubrooms or in rented halls. There were about twenty of these; they were purely commercial and the attendance was promiscuous. The bad conditions that had been eliminated in the large halls were found prevailing at these small dances. In some instances the proceeds were used to maintain club quarters for groups which had a truly social purpose, and the committee decided, instead of forcing supervision on these adolescents, to attempt an experiment of a different sort. The clubs were encouraged to enrich their recreational programs with something more than the stereotyped jazz. The chief supervisor frankly discussed with the clubs the problems involved in running public dances. Once challenged, they have used so much judgment in controlling their dances that the dangers are fast being reduced to a minimum. Several clubs have recently asked the help of a paid supervisor. Once the problem of orderly conduct is solved, the clubs add feature evenings of many sorts. One which has emerged from a rather rough standard of behavior recently staged a Chinese evening that was original and beautiful. Another produced a tableau of the Holy Night, with remarkable effect. The one club which failed to respond to this educational approach was forced to close because the girls refused to come to its parties when they found there were others, less rough, to go to.

The success of supervision in San Francisco seems to be due largely to the practical idealism of the committee and to the consecutive functioning of the group, which has been practically unchanged in personnel since its organization. Its members have had vision, but they have never tried to move faster than the community. They have achieved results by cooperative—not arbitrary—methods. The success of this joint effort on the part of a community organization and a public department has been stimulating for all who have studied it. The time has past when we thought a problem was settled by the passage of a prohibitory law or by the creation of a government bureau to deal with it. Continued help and interest on the part of interested citizen groups is necessary to bring about the myriad creative and intelligent individual adjustments into which the solution of every "social problem" resolves itself. Perhaps when the San Francisco plan is thoroughly standardized and a full code of precedents has been established, it may be appropriate to turn the work over to the municipal government. But that time has not come. M. W. L.

III. Can Dancing Be Play?

OUR public dance hall has somehow achieved a reputation as a house of mirth. Moralists and recreation workers alike fear its fatal lure. The former have for years crusaded against its wickedness; the latter regard it as a dangerous competitor of their own more "constructive" activities. Yet on examination the house of mirth proves disappointing. True, it has all the trappings of a place of pleasure. The atmosphere is sensuous, one finds rose color, gilt, tinsel, mirrors, plush draperies, crystal chandeliers, brilliant lights, one, or even two, full orchestras. But despite all these, there is little spontaneity, little variety, no play and no mirth. The higher the admission fee, the more lavish the decorative effort; but every dance hall, whether it charges ten cents or a dollar, is essentially like every other; the entertainment is as standardized as a patent breakfast food or a Ford automobile.

Perhaps its reputation as a house of pleasure is partly due to the dance hall's antecedents. Public dancing in this country grew up in connection with the saloon. Later it was promoted by restaurants and cabarets; only recently it become an important separate institution. (The first palace or large ballroom was established in New York in 1911.) Public regulation between 1910 and 1920 separated the saloon and dance hall so that even before the passage of the Volstead Law the modern "palace" had made its appearance. It has been found highly profitable as a separate amusement and has attracted the type of business man who backs the "movies," six-day bicycle races, circus and vaudeville acts. Corporate ownership is the rule and the investment in these large halls runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

This transformation of the dance from a community art-form to a business enterprise of a highly competitive nature is significant. The reasons for this change of status deserve more study than they have so far received. The chief influences seem to have been two: The Puritan taboo on dancing, which degraded and vulgarized it and drove it into underground channels; and the industrial revolution which together with the westward movement of population, broke up the settled agricultural communities of Europe. Under the stress of these two forces, the traditional forms of social expression, such as folk dances and festivals, were gradually discarded. Dancing was divorced from everyday life and, ceasing to be a dramatic expression, suffered progressive aesthetic deterioration.

Is the change for better or for worse? It is difficult to answer. But it is certain that the reputation of the dance hall as a place of riotous, spontaneous, even sinful, happiness is entirely unfounded. It is as drab a commercial institution as the corner grocery store. Like the grocer, the dance hall manager's sole aim is profit. The limits set upon his activities are the community standards of respectability, for if he offends them, his profits are *nil*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

He has but a limited stock-in-trade. It is generally believed by the moralists that the satisfactions he affords are unwholesome and corrupting; the friends of the dance hall have contended that they are nourishing. But on examination they appear to be so denatured as to afford little positive nourishment or recreation. At best the activities offered demand neither imagination nor objective expression; at worst they seem an anodyne for repressions and frustrations.

LET us examine the wares in detail. The music is of the pronounced jazz variety. From 8 P. M. to 1 A. M. the orchestras play one foxtrot after another, the melodies almost indistinguishable from one another. An occasional waltz or one-step varies this monotony and of late, in New York, a tango is played *once an hour!* Each dance lasts about three minutes with intermissions of one minute. The patronage usually includes about one-fourth more men than girls and the unfortunate extra men form a permanent wall of spectators. When a charge is made for each dance (which is the rule in the larger halls), the cost of dancing all of them is prohibitive; usually half the crowd is apathetically watching the other half dance.

And what of the emotional satisfactions of the dance itself? Very little aesthetic content remains in the modern foxtrot, with its simplified steps which can be learned in one evening. The possible pleasure in skillful performance, in the dance as a dramatic expression, is extremely limited. The dancing therefore becomes either a simple physical response to rhythm or a means of erotic stimulation. For most of the girls it seems to be a means of relaxation; the greater number of the men are evidently in search of erotic adventure—which usually fails to materialize save in forms so mean as to be more pathetic than disgusting. For the most part the dance hall presents a level of monotony and mirthlessness. The patrons have little positive interest either in each other or in what they are doing.

Yet the dance hall—failing to encourage initiative, invention, or selection—has its own satisfactions. No one who has watched and mingled with the crowds in a "palace" can fail to realize that part of the pleasure it gives is of the sort described by John Dewey in Human Nature and Conduct:

> There are two . . . forms of reactions . . . one characteristic of persons engaged in a routine, monotonous life of toil attended by fatigue . . . [This] class makes a foray into a more highly colored world as a substitute for the normal exercise of planning, invention, judgment. Having no responsibilities, they seek to recover an illusion of potency and social recognition by an artificial exaltation of their submerged and humiliated selves . . . an indulging in fantasies which, impotent in action, build a world which yields temporary excitement.

The spacious, handsome halls, the crowds of people, the atmosphere of pseudo-sophistication and refinement unquestionably give the patrons an illusion of social prestige and importance. For the time being, the factory worker, the soda-fountain clerk or the truck-driver are not drudges, but ladies and gentlemen of leisure with the means to employ a paid entertainer.

The dance hall seems to furnish a limited opportunity for erotic stimulation; it encourages an illusion of social prestige; it is an avenue to random acquaintances; the dancing itself gives some rhythmical satisfaction and physical exercise or relaxation. None of these satisfactions goes very deep. The apathy of the typical dance hall patron becomes, after a while, pathetic. In view of the enormous number of people who are dependent on this institution for their recreation, it becomes almost tragic.

THE evils of vicious associations can be practically eliminated by vigilant supervision; that has been demonstrated in San Francisco. But in any large view the dance hall is not a mere problem of regulation; it is a phase of the whole leisure-time problem—the task of creating institutions which shall give the mass of people opportunities for using their leisure creatively. It seems more important, then, to discover what can be put into the dance hall than what shall be taken out of it. Since it *is* mirthless, since it lacks form, color and imagination, it would seem that the really constructive work of the future lies in making it genuinely joyous for those who frequent it. *How* is the question.

Recent experiments and studies seem to indicate that the dance-hall manager so much needs friendly public opinion to insure a *permanent* livelihood, that he will go a long way to meet its demands: community organizations with sufficient power and inventiveness can change the character of the amusement if they choose. In Chicago, the managers have cooperated for the past three years with the Juvenile Protective Association in a campaign to make graceful dancing the fashion and in utilizing community singing during intermissions. This is the most striking illustration of group cooperation so far achieved in the country, but there are other instances of individual cooperation in smaller cities. Some inventive managers have found out for themselves that the business flourishes on such innovations. In New York, one hall has discovered that the Paul Jones, a Tuesday night feature, is highly popular. During the marches and cotillion figures the patrons romp and play and really relax—for all too short a period. Several other halls, notably one in Philadelphia, have found that cotillion figures and "old-fashioned" dances can be used exclusively with success. In the dancing partners now employed by most open halls, the management has a corps of workers ready to put over stunts and new dances. But the real initiative must come from outside the business—from those who have genuine recreation at heart.

MARIA WARD LAMBIN

Roseland
THE HOME OF REFINED DANCING
51st Street and Broadway
!! ATTENTION !!
VISITING DANCING TEACHERS
While you are convening in New York during the summer months, we extend our cordial greetings to you and trust that in your spare moments you will honor us with a visit. ROSELAND.
OUR NIGHTLY SPECIAL FEATURES INCLUDE:
Tuesday
Old Fashioned Nite
Wednesday
Tango Cup Contest
Thursday
Vanity Night
Friday
Flapper Dance Contest
Two-Thirty Club Dances
Daily 2:30 to 6
Tea service and dancing included in admission, which is 85c
Two Orchestras
Continuous Dancing 8 to 1
Hostesses in Attendance

An advertisement in Dance Lovers for June 1924

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Childhood, Inc.

A CHILD in a canning factory helps to produce the finished product that you consume on your table. A child working for a peddler carries the purchasable articles up and down your back stairs. In both cases the personality of the child has nothing to do with the amount he can earn. All he needs is the usual complement of hands and feet and eyes and the ability to learn to perform a certain set of more or less mechanical actions. But there are occupations in which children are largely engaged, and for which it is difficult to secure any adequate regulation, where the appeal of childhood is a factor to be reckoned in estimating earning power. The instant this factor becomes a part of the problem of child labor, the issue becomes clouded. Laws are either not passed to restrain it—or not enforced. The public condones it by not protesting and by contributing to it, and commercial enterprise, estimating its value by actual experiment, reaches out more widely each year to include children among its income-producing assets. To the casual observer three more incongruous groups could scarcely be found than begging children, children in street trades, and children on the stage; but in each of these three classes the appeal of childhood is the commodity actually offered for sale to a sentimental and unthinking public.

Child Beggars

To begin at the lowest plane, let us first consider the begging children. All begging is based on a special appeal to a primal sympathy. Age, poverty, disease, hunger, deformity, if properly presented, are the open sesame to almost any pocketbook; and so they have been recognized by the army of beggars each of whom capitalizes his own special appeal even if he has to invent it. With the child there is no need to present any physical appeal except that of childhood itself.

In the more serious phases of begging, children are usually instigated by adults. In Chicago we have the problem of wholesale market streets. Very often the children who beg for everything from meat to fruit in the market streets are given carfare by their parents to go and to return, and the food begged, or salvaged from barrels of waste, or stolen, is used on the family table. We have records of children habitually begging on these streets from homes of which their parents are the owners. No man, or woman, could possibly extract from the market men week after week the quantities of food that the children carry off in their sacks and baskets.

The point is still more vividly illustrated in other forms of begging. A blind man stated that with his delicate looking daughter of fourteen to lead him he could make enough money selling pencils from September to February to allow the girl to enter high school and to support his family of five in comfort for six months without work. No argument was ever found to convince him that it would be just as profitable to let the child secure a work certificate and a regular job and hire someone older to lead him. He had tried other leaders and had found no one so profitable.

A most ingenious plan was worked out by an old colored man. Equipped with blue glasses, a can, a folding camp-stool, an accordion, and a tin cup, he employed four little colored boys from eight to ten years old to precede him through the homegoing crowds of a busy transfer corner. The children were each given a tin cup. It was a jolly game to them, and profitable. They darted about among the crowd while the old man walked slowly along, or sat at the corner making sad noises on his accordion. From five to six-thirty, when the crowds began to lessen, they worked, and then divided their profits. The boys received 20 cents on every dollar they collected, and they rarely received less than 60 cents each. This meant $9.60 for the old man plus an unknown amount which he had gathered in his own cup.

In the first two cases cited the beggars were actually blind and used their own children. In the last case, the nature and bulk of the old man's equipment led us to suspect that his blindness was assumed. The crowds probably never questioned either his blindness or his parenthood—and gave accordingly.

One of the most vicious instances of this use of the appeal of childhood came to light this year in the case of a father and mother of five children who have been supported for over two years by the monthly sale of "fake" raffle tickets. The bulk of the selling has been done by a thin, undersized girl now just 14. The majority of the people whom she approached either bought a ticket or gave money—sometimes repeatedly. The child conveyed such an impression of distress and honesty that no one could resist her. The tickets bore the legend, "Drawing for a sick person," the date of the raffle and the home address. The child always told the same story, with slight variations. Her father was slowly recovering from or slowly dying of tuberculosis. The family was large and they had neither clothes nor food enough. They were raffling "my father's gold stickpin" or "my mother's gold ring" at first; later it became a leather morris chair or an electric lamp. Both the mother and father were perfectly healthy people, 39 and 42 years of age respectively, and their well-furnished basement flat was adorned with a large fern, a bowl of goldfish, and a mahogany victrola. The man had not done a month's hard work in two years.

Newsies

Newspaper selling is more easily recognized as a legitimate occupation and has the added element of cheap labor. The circulation of a great daily must be kept up by selling limitless numbers of papers at two or three cents apiece. From the truckman to the stand man, to the small boy, the papers pass. As each decreasing unit of papers is given out the possibility of profit grows smaller and smaller until

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the hands of the small boy it almost reaches the vanishing point. The circulation manager, the truck man, the stand man, and the agent, each in turn stimulates the activities of the inexhaustible small boy who is willing to work for a profit of four-fifths of a cent or less per paper and to stay up all night if necessary to make a dollar.

But aside from the element of cheap labor that undoubtedly enters into many phases of newsboy activity, the psychology consciously or unconsciously built upon by many of those who use children in street trades is the appeal that a small boy makes to the average purchaser of newspapers. Sometimes it is frankly expressed. At eleven o'clock one night a ragged boy of thirteen was found selling papers in front of a theatre. The boy sold to the homegoing crowd as fast as he could handle papers and make change. At the corner the stand man who employed him sold an occasional paper. The man was frank. The boy's family needed the money and people bought more papers from a "kid" than from a man. The older boys know this very well and frequently twelve and thirteen-year-old boys have been found trailing in the wake of a little brother. The big boy carries the bulk of the papers and the little fellow, half a block away, with a few papers under his arm, does the actual selling. One stout lad of twelve refused to sell when he was forbidden to take his six-year-old brother with him. Men approve of small boys earning money—the smaller the boy the easier it is to give him trade, and a tip. But with newspapers fighting every effort to restrict their use of children we have small boys of nine smoking and gambling in news alleys late at night and boys under fourteen sleeping on counters and heaps of papers, or witnessing and taking part in indecencies among the older men. We have extreme youth in competition with old men and old women, with blind men and crippled men and mental defectives; all of whom may be found in numbers among successful newspaper sellers, and all helping to keep up the paper's circulation.

Children on the Stage

With stage children the problem is stripped of its obviously sordid side and takes on the glamor of the theatre. Across the footlights children make a tremendous money-getting appeal and parents fall under the spell as unthinkingly as an audience does. Back of the parents and the audiences we have two great commercial enterprises organized from coast to coast—the theatrical business and the moving picture industry. No more elemental illustration could be found of the part children may play in this business of entertainment than an incident which took place two months ago in a small vaudeville and moving picture house during a juvenile contest. The contest did not begin until nine o'clock. At the invitation of the manager twelve children from four to fifteen years of age speedily mounted to the stage. In their wake toddled a baby not over 2½ years old. She pulled herself up the steps to the stage and stood in the glow of the footlights. She was not a lovely child nor daintily dressed—just a stolid-looking ordinary baby. The audience was in gales of laughter by the time she got to her feet on the stage. The manager seized their mood and the opporutnity. The other children, some in fancy costumes, waiting uncomfortably in line to dance for the $3.00 prize, were ignored while the manager talked to the baby. The baby did not answer, merely looked at him and walked toward the other children. The audience shouted with joy. For ten minutes the game was played. With a running fire of comment, the manager suggested meanings and imputed cleverness to the child's stolid behavior that the audience accepted and gloated over. They were stirred to hilarious laughter, almost to tears, by the sight of a baby behaving like a baby.

This is the essence of the stage child problem. This primal appeal of the young human creature to adults is used in every form and never fails of the thing a theatre manager seeks the world over to find—a spontaneous response from any theatreful of people. We have high grade players suddenly bidding for a new lease of popularity by appearing in plays written about a child. We have whole vaudeville companies composed entirely of children—from five to thirty in each group—traveling about the country playing low and high grade vaudeville houses that give four and five performances a day. Dressed like adults, singing the popular suggestive songs of adults, dancing mature and unchildlike dances, rouged and powdered like the oldest actor of them all, these babies come before the footlights with every outward semblance of maturity and sophistication except size; but through the thickest makeup the appeal of childhood radiates to the topmost gallery.

A tiny girl—not yet eight—began with a company of ten small companions three years ago. When she was six, she had acquired the technique of a vaudeville comedienne and with a gesture, a glance, or a cough, sent her audiences into peals of laughter. The greatest moment of her success always came when, dressed in a grotesque ingenue costume long used in vaudeville, she sang in a strained childish voice with a baby's enunciation, "I ain't nobody's sweetie and I don't give a goll gosh darn."

Parents, personal managers, booking agencies, and theatre managers reap substantial profits—often in the case of the first two, complete support—from the children's work.

It seems time to remind ourselves that the plastic mind and body of almost any child lends itself to the type of

For Chicago Children

THE Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago, established to deal with conditions which are directly or indirectly responsible for juvenile delinquency, has a juvenile occupations department. It is concerned throughout the city with begging children, children in street trades, children on the stage, and all other neglected forms of child labor. Its object is to secure the enforcement of existing laws which bear upon the various forms of child employment and the enactment of better laws where they are needed. It also deals with individual cases and takes the initiative in prosecution whenever that is found necessary. Periodically the department is called upon to prevent the theatre interests from overturning certain prohibitive laws regarding stage children and from establishing a permit system in Illinois. So far, with the help of the women's organizations of the state, it has been able to defeat these efforts. At present there is a plan to strengthen Chicago's outgrown street trades ordinance, another to secure better general enforcement of the child labor law, and a third, to establish an exchange of information on itinerant groups of stage children for whose protection the states have the most diverse laws.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

training necessary to "shape it" for theatrical performances. Nothing but time and experiment in this living material we call childhood will let us know the ultimate results, and even then we shall not know definitely because failures disappear and no one publishes their stories, while the successes never fail to tell us at what an early age they made their debut. We do know that children in ever increasing numbers are being pressed into the theatrical profession and the movies.

What Can We Do?

I do not intend to make any comparison between the professions of begging, news selling, and acting, for children. I do intend to emphasize the fact that in all three of these uses a money value is given to the element of childhood. So far as begging is concerned, we could get along most satisfactorily without any of it and when it exploits children there is nothing to do but to bring to bear every power of the community against it. The greatest need is a means of educating the public not to respond to a child's appeal without tracing it back to its source and discovering the adult responsible for the child's employment.

Most of us are agreed that certain phases of street selling by boys are satisfactory. But to control the flagrant exploitation and demoralization of newsboys no adequate means have been found because the newspapers are powerful to fight all efforts even of reasonable control.

The theatrical interests, concerned with shipping their entertainers from state to state, have gone a step farther than the newspapers. They have made successful organized efforts to break down prohibitive state laws and have succeeded in securing laws which offer no form of protection and no prohibitions in the use of children under fourteen years old. Their attitude toward the whole question is illustrated by an article that appeared in The Billboard for June 2, 1923. Wisconsin, fitted with a liberal permit system by theatrical influence in 1911, attempted again to establish prohibitions in the use of children on the stage. Wisconsin failed and The Billboard announced the failure under an article entitled "Spare the Child and Spoil the Play." The article states that Equity, in opposing the bill, was working not only for itself but for playwrights and managers. Spare the Child and Spoil the Play was probably the thought in the mind of a manager who trained a little boy to stammer in a role. In a few months another child had to be substituted—but stammering was eliminated from the part.

From a German silhouette

Continuous public education, stringent enforcement of adequate laws, and the enactment of stronger laws where they are needed are the only remedies when commercial interest persists in demanding an unlimited use of children. Wherever the appeal of childhood enters the problem, the necessity for public education is of utmost importance since sentiment in regard to children so easily blinds individuals and groups to logical thought and action about them.

The end to dream of would be voluntary restriction imposed by the interests most concerned in the capitalization of childhood's appeal. Until that time comes laws must be made and enforced.

F. ZETA YOUMANS

Who Wants Old Age Pensions?

I—Today's Producers

MOST of us jog along comfortably from day to day, and year to year, vaguely expecting—when we subconsciously consider the matter—that somehow all will be well with us in our old age. Some of us even go so far as to take out an insurance policy, in a moment of conscious consideration. All is well now. Perhaps we are even "putting by" a little. Why look so far ahead? "Sufficient unto the day . . ." Complacent, we feel that pauperism will never overtake *us*. The poor, of course, are different. One might expect *them* to need assistance, if not now, then surely later.

Yet what is the case? At least half of the aged for whom financial assistance was provided by certain Boston social agencies during a period of five years (1919-1923) had been, during their period of maximum efficiency, in moderate circumstances, or even well-to-do and wealthy—in the popular sense of the terms. Statistically speaking, of the 819 people studied who were no longer able by their own efforts to sustain themselves, and whose period of senescence was inadequately provided for, only 43.7 per cent had been legitimate prospective applicants for old age poor relief. That is, 25 per cent had never had large enough incomes to provide even a minimum of subsistence, and 18 per cent had been able to provide for themselves and their families merely the bare necessities of life.

It is not my purpose to go into the "whys and wherefores" of this inability to provide for old age, fundamental though that may be to the solution of the old age problem. But I wish to raise the question of whether the industrial aspect is, after all, so significant when less than half the people in this typical sample of aged poor can rightly be called "chronic poor." The majority of these people were even as you and I, with no suspicion of pauperism ahead of them, and approximately 25 per cent represented the "cream of the industrial life" of their day—a few high-class executives, skilled tradesmen, professional men and women, manufacturers, and proprietors of shops and commercial establishments.

Thus it would seem that if our present economic order were responsible for even half of the suffering and poverty among those aged who had always been in the lowest social stratum, yet it would be quite possible to conceive of distress and want among the aged in a state of society which provided a more even distribution of the world's goods. An old age pension is not incompatible with industrial reform, if it is industrial reform we need. It would seem that an old age pension is needed *whether we have industrial reform or not.* Only about 5 per cent of the primary causes of dependency in the 819 cases studied can be attributed to definite personal weaknesses such as shiftlessness, intemperance, and the like. But catastrophes, ill health, business failures, and investment frauds can befall the best of us.

The people who never earned enough to provide for their old age should be the burden of that state which fosters industries which are parasitic on the body politic. As for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the non-pauper element which contributed to the social welfare in days gone by, can the state conscientiously leave provision for their last few years of existence to the whim of the charitably disposed?

LOUISE SCHLICHTING

II—More Women than Men

WHEREVER the rapidly growing interest in old age pensions in the United States crystallizes into legislation, women will be the principal gainers, just as in the absence of such legislation they are the principal sufferers.

More women than men find existence in their old age precarious and difficult. Not only are they usually less well equipped to earn their living than men, not only have their wages been lower and their services less in demand in their old age, but they live longer. Louis I. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has shown that the average male born in the United States can expect to be dead at fifty. Whereas the average female can at birth expect to live to be fifty-three. When this average female passes the fifty-year mark she then has a life expectation of twenty-two years, that is she can expect to live to be seventy-two; while the exceptional male who reaches fifty can only expect to live twenty years longer, or until he is seventy. (The statements are based on figures for the original Registration States in 1910.) Thus not only do more women than men reach old age, but those who do have several extra years added to their lives, not at the active prime but at the unproductive and helpless end.

This general situation is strikingly reflected in the district of Boston selected by the Research Department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of that city as a field for intensive study of the aged. Every person in the district who is sixty-five years of age or more is being interviewed. So far three out of every five persons interviewed have been women. Of these women almost three-fourths are dependent wholly or in part, while three-fourths of the men are entirely independent.

These aged dependents are for the most part supported by relatives, but among those cared for by homes for the aged, women also constitute a large majority. According to the Federal Census for 1910 there were for every 100 men in Massachusetts homes for the aged 220 women. Massachusetts state reports show that in 1922 ten times as many women as men were cared for by these homes. (This includes out-door relief.)

More emphatic and valuable confirmation of the superior interest of women in old age legislation is the fact that in countries having pensions for the aged a vastly larger number of women than men receive them. In England, Australia, Denmark, and France approximately 60 out of every 100 aged persons relieved by the state are women. Official reports show that from 1914 to 1920 England had each year almost a million pensioners (984,000 in 1914). In 1914, 63 per cent of these were women; in 1917, 64 per cent; and in 1920, 65 per cent. Australia, which like England has a gift pension, had 100,000 pensioners in 1920, 61 out of every 100 of whom were women. In Denmark the aged poor are sometimes given pensions but are more often supported in homes provided by the government. In 1920 80,000 were being relieved, 60 per cent women. In France in 1919 200,000 old people were receiving state relief (not the contributory pension), 60 per cent of them women.

What agitation there was in the United States for public relief similar to that given in these countries, had until last year come to little: Arizona had passed an old age pension bill and it had been declared unconstitutional; in half a dozen states commissions had studied the problem.

There was in 1923, however, a great burst of interest in pension legislation. The extent of this interest is indicated not so much by the fact that three states passed pension bills, as by the fact that 22 states considered doing so. It was in Nevada, Montana and Pennsylvania that pension legislation was successful. In five other states, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas, and Wisconsin, the bill passed one house. In several others favorable committee reports were obtained. Although the bills introduced in Indiana and Massachusetts were defeated, commissions have been created in those states to study the situation. Even Alaska felt the increased interest and revised her pension act of 1915, extending its scope considerably.

Since it is reasonable to expect pension grants in the United States, similar to those in Europe, to be similarly distributed, this movement toward legislation must be particularly gratifying to women. Adequate grants will to some extent, here as elsewhere, equalize the hazards of old age for men and women.

MABEL TAYLOR

THE PHILIPPINES CHAPTER of the American Red Cross, with fifty branches and a broad program, claims in its sixth annual report that its work is larger and more important than that of any other single chapter. Its health and nursing service has grown in the past year from a staff of 36 to one of 91, of whom 85 are public health nurses. It points with pride to the reduction of infant mortality in one year, in the Sta. Cruz district of Manila, from 176 per 1,000 to 52. The Junior Red Cross has more than 600,000 paid members; it is providing free dental service for school-children through six clinics in Manila and 51 in the provinces. The chapter maintains an associated charities which has cared during the past year for 850 families. The latest activity to be added is a service of relief for indigent Americans and American seamen. To an increasing degree the actual management of the chapter's program has been placed in the hands of Filipino workers.

STUDENTS of the Smith College School for Social Work who are returning to Northampton in July for their third summer session of three months will come from fifteen different agencies where, during the past nine months, they have been getting field experience—from community centers, psychopathic hospitals, medical hospitals, child guidance clinics, and institutes for juvenile research. The school has planned its field work on the three-fold principle that it should be unbroken by academic engagements; that the student should be attached to an agency for a long enough period so that she can not only begin but can carry through, so far as possible, the adjustments necessary for her cases; and that diversity rather than uniformity of experience is desirable. The most recent development in such field work has to do with the study and treatment of the maladjustments of children: the school has placed student workers with the Chicago Institute for Juvenile Research, the Child Guidance Clinic under the department of mental hygiene in Massachusetts, the Habit Clinic of the Community Health Association in Massachusetts, and the Commonwealth Fund child guidance clinics in St. Louis, Minneapolis and Los Angeles.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOK REVIEWS

Four Books About Farmers

FARM Credits in the United States and Canada is the title that handicaps an outstanding book by James B. Morman, economist of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The book contains digests and tabulations, as one would expect, and they relate to a theme that farmers, bankers and everybody else are finding "old stuff." Nevertheless, surely few will begin the book without reading all of it and keeping it at hand for reference. The riddle of the Sphinx is no such exercise as finding a way by which agriculture can meet the demands of an urban civilization. A solution of this problem has been asked frequently, but the "old stuff" remains as good as new. Mr. Morman tells of recent unsuccessful adventures in seeking solutions. He has not the answer. The problem will seem easier to those who do not read his book than to those who read it.

Farm indebtedness increases amazingly in the best years; in other years, especially the worst, the increase accelerates. "To the farmers of the United States and Canada who are out of debt, this book is hopefully dedicated." The proportion of farmers who are in debt increases, in the best years as in the worst; the class to which the book is dedicated diminishes. Pre-war normalcy was a drift toward the goal now at hand. We read:

> The papers connected with every individual loan are sent to the Federal Farm Loan Bureau for examination. . . . A study of thousands of these papers submitted for examination by the various federal and joint stock land banks reveals the fact that the effects of the agricultural crisis are not confined to any particular type of farming nor to any part of the country, but are quite general in their scope and range.

The contrary is asserted persistently and in the highest places; but decay of agriculture is not in the wheat belt alone, but runs to the gates of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

> The increase in the average mortgage debt on farms occurred during a decade the greater part of which is regarded as representative of normal agricultural and business conditions, while the last four or five years were characterized by unusual agricultural prosperity because of the increased prices for farm products as a result of the great European war. Nevertheless, farmers had to increase the debt on their farms for one reason or another—a debt which high prices for their products were unable to diminish or wipe out before the crisis came and cast its lingering shadows over the whole agricultural industry.

This is the mortgage debt on farms, not a debt of tenants.

To Herbert Quick, The Real Trouble with the Farmers is the landlord, whose chapter is entitled The Vampire of the Farmer. Mr. Quick sees that the single tax would dispose of the landlord, and, as another chapter is headed, Make Land Cheap Once More. Minor troubles of the farmer are the cost of long distance transportation by land and the monopolies protected by the tariff. Mr. Quick is aware that "most farmers will agree" with him about the single tax; he understands them and he suggests no disagreement about the other topics in the book. His fidelity to truth as he sees it and to farmers who need truth is more heartening than it should be because more unusual.

In The Farmer and His Farm, Frank App and Carl Raymond Woodward, of or formerly of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, "have endeavored to set forth the economic principles which underlie the successful operation of the farm business, and, as far as possible, to show their practical application." "The young man who is contemplating the purchase of a farm must possess certain essential resources—personal and material. First of all, if he is to succeed in farming or in any other profession, he must have high standards of *character* and *integrity*." If results suggest inadequate supplies of such resources, their distribution seem satisfactory, for "Throughout the rural population we do not find the stratification of human beings as we do in the city where the ability of the individual usually places him on a different level from the rest of his fellowmen."

Charles Josian Galpin, in charge of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life in the United States Department of Agriculture, appends to his discussion of Rural Social Problems two chapters of personal reminiscence. If a reader would begin with these two chapters of literary art, he would be aware that the author is not a bureaucrat merely or primarily. Dr. Galpin knows that rural neighborhoods have initiative and that regimentation would not be acceptable to them or well for them. Though his vision is of organization, his charity might not exclude a reader who dissented from his premises and therefore from every conclusion. The hope and faith of such a reader would be in autonomies and diversities.

With no apparent limiting of approval, Dr. Galpin gives the constitution of The Association of School Trustees of the Chaffey Union High School District, Ontario, California. Article II is

> Membership: Any school trustee of any district sending students to the Chaffey Union High School District or any member of the high school board shall be eligible to membership in the Association. The County Superintendent shall be an ex-officio member. School principals shall be associate members.

Such an organization seems all that could be asked by those who would have rural schools members of a high-school system and who look to trustees for "the advancement of all the educational interests of all the districts represented." Readers who would build upward from foundations rather than downward from the weather-vane would prefer an organization of pupils, teachers and parents, omitting school principals, the county superintendent and the trustees. The

---

FARM CREDITS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, *by James B. Morman. Macmillan Co. 406 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE REAL TROUBLE WITH THE FARMERS, *by Herbert Quick. The Bobbs-Merrill Co. 215 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE FARMER AND HIS FARM, *by Frank App and Charles Raymond Woodward. Harcourt, Brace & Co. 338 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

RURAL SOCIAL PROBLEMS, *by Charles Josiah Galpin. The Century Co. 286 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

two preferences differ fundamentally; Dr. Galpin represents one of them. He does suggest that "in a community where the high-school board of trustees is willing to cooperate with the grade-school boards" the teachers might "form a circle of mutual advantage and benefits"; the circle would be "an opportunity for a high-school principal to vitalize a community to its very fringes." The contrasting preference is exemplified by Thorstein Veblen, who concludes his discussion of The Higher Learning in America with "the obiter dictum that, as seen from the point of view of the higher learning, the academic executive and all his works are anathema, and should be discontinued by the simple expedient of wiping him off the slate; and that the governing board, in so far as it presumes to exercise any other than vacantly perfunctory duties, has the same value and should with advantage be lost in the same shuffle."

From knowledge of folk schools Dr. Galpin writes: "These Danish schoolmasters are like the prophets of Israel. They are great souls themselves. Learned, simple in habits, emotional, their psychology is tremendously real." A price paid for standardization is that prophets of Israel and masters of folk schools do not fit into its system; and because Danish folk schools are not standardized, such men gravitate to them. Some feeling of this is in the strong opposition among American farmers to consolidated and standardized schools, in which schools Dr. Galpin suggests no flaw.

CLARKE F. ANSLEY

Better and Enough of Them

HOUSING PROGRESS IN WESTERN EUROPE, *by Edith Elmer Wood. E. P. Dutton Co. 210 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PERHAPS the most interesting and encouraging conclusion to be drawn from Mrs. Wood's thoughtful survey of the housing situation in Great Britain, Belgium, France, Italy and Holland is that precisely in those countries that have suffered most from housing shortage in the last few years and which have done most to make it good there has also been the largest progress towards the improvement of housing standards. Too often the housing reformer in America is met with the remark: "What is the use of talking about *better* homes when there are not nearly enough homes of any kind to meet the need!" Indeed, with the appalling overcrowding lately shown to exist in New York City and known to be even worse in such rapidly growing industrial cities as Detroit, those who believe in the desirability of a much higher type of home for the masses of the people are apt to meet with impatience and the charge that they are dreamers.

In Holland, which in three years has built a new dwelling for every thirteen families of its population, the greatest headway has also been made, perhaps, in the creation of new and better types of homes. No greater contrast can be imagined than that between the new suburbs with their fascinating architectural experiments and the older quarters of Amsterdam and Rotterdam that have been demolished. Great Britain, with one new dwelling for every thirty-four families in three years—in spite of the much criticized abandonment of its larger housing program by the government—"has set the highest housing standard for her working classes, and done most to realize it, of any nation in the world." With all its economic difficulties, in the after-war period, London has carried through a slum clearance program "to the point where nothing remains which is structurally injurious."

"We have housing conditions (in the United States) worse than any which now exist in London or Paris or Brussels or Amsterdam." This will be an amazing statement for many Americans; but the reviewer who has visited these cities two years ago and taken note of the housing activities then under way can well believe it.

Perhaps the chief difference between conditions in Europe and the United States is the difference in public opinion and the growth of new ideas as regards housing. The chapters devoted to this aspect of the problem may be recommended as suggestive also of the same difference in other matters to social students who are not primarily interested in the subject of housing. It is not only in housing, as Mrs. Wood pertinently points out in her concluding paragraph, that leadership has passed from us.

While much in this book, relating to the legislation and practice of the countries studied, is also available in other publications, Mrs. Wood could not avoid going back a little in describing the historical developments which explain the most recent progress, and she has done this so skilfully as to make the most recent phases stand out the more clearly.

A special word of commendation is deserved, perhaps, by her careful presentation of the actual progress of housing improvement in France. Until quite recently it looked as though some of the best of the schemes elaborated in the "reconstruction" years immediately after the war were destined to remain on paper; Mrs. Wood, however, shows that in France also much has actually been accomplished that will provide the country with object lessons of good housing in the coming years.

Spanish and Swiss developments are briefly sketched in an appendix. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Wood will be able in the near future to extend her studies more closely to those two countries and also to Germany, Austria and Sweden where, especially on the experimental side if not the legislative, much has been achieved worth knowing about.

It is interesting to note from her comparative statistics that building costs have universally fallen since about 1921, so that an even larger realization of the growing popular conception of the citizen's "right to a home" is to be expected in the near future. Of course, it is not the speculative builder who is looked upon as the bearer of that responsibility; for a comprehensive statement of its acceptance by the state and the municipalities in the countries concerned, the reader must be referred to the book itself.

B. L.

The Roots of Fascism

FASCISM, *by Odon Por. Alfred A. Knopf. 270 pp. Price $2.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN the January Atlantic, James Murphy, official propagandist of the Italian government in London during the war, discusses the Fascist revolution under the title Fascismo: Reform or Reaction. Naturally in Mr. Murphy's mind it is reform of the most beneficent order. On this score his argument is not entirely convincing to the disinterested student of the elemental political and economic changes that are transpiring in Italy and elsewhere in Europe. But he agrees with Odon Por that, to quote from his article

one of the most striking features of public life in Italy is the prevalence of syndicalism as an adjunct to politics. We have

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

here a condition of affairs which does not exist elsewhere; for there is no other country wherein each political party in the national representative assembly looks for its mandate, wholly or partly, to a specially organized following among the working classes.

This is certainly a most significant state of affairs, one that peculiarly intrigues the interest of students of social institutions. How did it come about? What connection has it with Fascismo? Mr. Murphy, probably because of the limits of a magazine article, possibly because of his bias as an official propagandist, gives an oversimplified explanation. Odon Por has a certain bias of his own such as one would expect in an ardent Guild Socialist. But his book on Fascism is free from the taint of partisan propaganda. He has long been a scholarly investigator of social and economic life is Italy. Of his companion volume Guilds and Co-operatives in Italy, A. E. writes:

I am averse to capital punishment, and I would prefer to imprison all Irish political leaders for a few months, and give them nothing to read except books on the building up of a social order and civilization, such as this of Odon Por's. In all probability they would come out of prison, grateful for a restraint which allowed intellect and imagination to grow up, and take their rightful place among the human faculties from which they had hitherto been exiled.

How did the Fascist revolution come about? Precisely what was responsible for the swift collapse of the self-governing workshops? How did it happen that the Marxian Socialists who seemed to be in triumphant ascendency for a brief space in 1920 were so quickly put to rout? The answer to these questions is not in the caprice of democratic politics; it lies deep in the roots of Italian life and history. Odon Por uncovers these roots. His book on Fascism contains a most illuminating analysis of the economic traditions and functional institutions of the Italian people. It has much of the fascination of a well staged drama; it programs the salient events that preceded the action of the play. It unfolds the Fascist revolution with the swift strokes of the eye-witness so that it lives and moves before the reader. It analyzes the program of Mussolini and his followers with the mind of an expert. It is sympathetic and understanding, but objective. Altogether it is the most useful book on the Italian situation that has come our way. It is abundantly worth reading.

ROBERT W. BRUÈRE

THE RUN OF THE SHELVES

Books are listed here as received. Many of those mentioned by name only in the classified sections below will be reviewed later.

Community and Civic Affairs

THE MUNICIPAL INDEX, 1924. *American City Magazine.* 407 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*
THE CLEVELAND YEAR BOOK, 1924, *edited by Mildred Chadsey. The Cleveland Foundation.* 254 *pp.*

HERE ARE two interesting additions to the municipal refernce shelf. The editors of the American City, in what is to be the first of a series of annual cyclopedias, have gathered an enormous amount of advertising matter and a judiciously selected series of articles, prepared by recognized specialists, and covering pretty much everything of interest to city fathers, from art commissions to ash collection, community chests to concrete bridges. There are also bibliographies of books, pamphlets, and articles in the files of the American City. The Cleveland Year Book, the fourth of its kind, is remarkable not only for its well-rounded subject matter but for the distinct personality of its urbane and candid resumé of Cleveland history during the past year. G. S.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FINE ARTS, *edited by the Committee on Education of the American Institute of Architects. Marshall Jones Co.* 483 *pp. Price* $3.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE AMERICAN Institute of Architects is to be congratulated on its evident desire to make beauty part of the daily life of Americans. Its Small House Service Bureau (more successful, it seems, in the West than in the East) is a device for bridging the gap between the services of skilled architects and the house-builder of small income. Now it embarks on a campaign for the direct education of college students, and a wider public, in the appreciation of architecture and the allied arts. Eleven distinguished artists have contributed essays to this volume, which ranges from architecture itself to city planning, the industrial arts and music. Except for an occasional jerk from exposition into didacticism (a common phenomenon in this kind of writing) the book fulfills admirably its function of putting at the command of the reader who really wants to enjoy beautiful things some clue to their aesthetic and technical significance. G. S.

THE UNITED STATES IN OUR OWN TIMES, *by Paul L. Haworth. Charles Scribner's Sons.* 566 *pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*
THE NEGRO FROM AFRICA TO AMERICA, *by W. D. Weatherford. Charles Scribner's Sons.* 487 *pp. Price* $5.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*
THE SYRIANS IN AMERICA, *by Philip K. Hitti. George H. Doran Co.* 130 *pp. Price* $1.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

Education, Ethics and Sociology

THEN AND NOW IN EDUCATION, *by Otis W. Caldwell and Stuart A. Courtis. The World Book Co.* 400 *pp. Price* $2.20 *postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. CALDWELL is director of the Lincoln School, Teachers College, New York, and Mr. Courtis is director of research in the Detroit public schools. They have cooperated in the production of what they call "A message of encouragement from the past to the present." They hold that the many "school surveys" of the last ten years have tended to reveal so many inadequacies in our education that our teachers have become very much discouraged. Hence, we need the encouragement which a glance at the greater inadequacies of the past will give us. We may not be made more happy by such a glance; but we shall be less sad, at least. They begin with a notable old controversy between the "school committee" of Boston and the school authorities; and they reveal the fact that in 1845 certain of the schools of that city were in a deplorable state of inefficiency. Horace Mann spoke of this "first survey of a city school system" as a "pile of thunderbolts." Our authors feel that, in the light of such conditions, the present ought to be regarded with every (comparative) pleasure. The book makes interesting reading; but the contrasts presented are not always real; and the effort to translate defeat into victory by showing the greater defeats of the past is not altogether successful. Historical perspective is, however, always an excellent help in any situation.

J. K. H.

EDUCATION MOVES AHEAD, *by Eugene Randolph Smith. The Atlantic Monthly Press.* 145 *pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

A SERIES of informative discussions for parents and teachers, dealing with the new movements and methods in education, usually attributed to the "new schools." Mr. Smith is president of the Progressive Education Association and principal of the Beaver Country Day School, at Brookline, Mass. If anybody should be able to state the program of "new schools," he should. And he makes out an excellent case for the program of these schools, as schools. Education may not be moving ahead, but schooling certainly is doing so. But there is one fundamental fallacy running through the whole book. Here is the argument: In a few years, all the present masters of the world and its methods will be dead; the world of that time will be a very different world; hence, the children of today, the masters of that time, must be trained for that time, and not for today. (*Continued on page* 479)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

KINDRED GROUP SHOPTALK

Family Social Work

THE outstanding feature in the meetings of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work was the part taken by directors of member societies in the formal talks and informal discussions at both general sessions and business meetings. The board member's relation to the work and the staff of a family society was given thoughtful consideration and several directors, voting as instructed delegates from member societies, took an active part in shaping the future financial policy of the association.

Miss Colcord's paper at the second general session was a sequel to the interpretation of family life given by Miss Vaile last year and continuity of subject with the Washington program was also carried out in the joint meeting with the family division when the relationship between parents and children was further discussed with special attention to the problems in Jewish and Italian families.

A new venture which proved exceedingly practical and helpful was the joint meeting with the Committee on Publicity Methods and the Child Welfare League of America.

The business meeting was characterized by unusually interesting committee reports among which that on Relationship between Public and Private Departments made by Miss Vaile as chairman was outstanding as a contribution to present-day thinking.

As usual the informal group meetings provided an opportunity for freest discussion, the much talked of men's smoker coming first in this class with the new general secretaries' dinner a close second.

The purely social functions, a tea for board members and one for workers new to the family field or attending their first conference, coming as they did during the first two days, gave a sense of "belonging" to many who might otherwise have felt lost in a crowd of seasoned conference goers.

The high note of the annual meeting was reached at the general secretaries' dinner where the value of the "council" idea, already recognized by the participation of board members and the informal group discussions was presented from the international standpoint by Dr. Snow, secretary of the American Social Hygiene Association, who gave a vivid account of his three months with the League of Nations. The same line of thought was carried into the national field by Mr. Holbrook who, starting with the early history of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, discussed the general policies and development of national agencies and their relationship.

Jewish Social Service

THOUGH for the first time in the history of the National Conference of Jewish Social Service the meetings in Toronto from June 22 to 25 definitely had organized programs in the health field, and for the first time at all the question of the limitation of psychiatry in social work was discussed, the entire conference concerned itself primarily with the backgrounds and fundamentals in Jewish social service from the Jewish point of view.

Here and there in the program, as in the child welfare group, specific problems were raised and discussed—the training of child care workers; the problem child in the foster home; alumni organizations. The dominantly interesting sessions, however, concerned themselves with those racial factors, those European conditions, those national organizations in the United States which are conditioning the development of Jewish social service.

For the first time in the history of the conference there were discussed the racial factors which condition casework with Jewish families; neighborhood cooperation and interference in casework with Jewish families; the specific development of Jewish home life; religious and Jewish educational training and how these are affecting juvenile delinquency problems. All of these were raised as fundamentally Jewish questions, and no previous conference so much justified its separate existence as this one in Toronto.

The separatism was best exemplified by the session on Jewish education. It has been six years since the subject of Jewish education—the formal training in language, customs, ethics, history of Jews—was introduced into the Conference of Jewish Social Service. Beginning as petitioners for a hearing, the educators now at work in the Jewish educational field have come to feel that their work is fundamental because of its extensive community contacts and of its essential backgrounds. Whereas this position is not as yet granted by all Jewish social workers, or by even a majority, Jewish education has assumed a more and more important role in the conference.

This year also, for the first time, conditions in Central Europe, in Russia and in Palestine, in so far as they indicate the communal striving for organization of Jews, and also in so far as they tended to condition, by training in communal activities, the community service of Jews in America, were discussed.

Not only was the organization of certain problems of Jewish education, of the Jewish tuberculous, and the problems of the Jewish immigrant discussed, but an attempt was made to arrive at a plan of budget, and an actual budget for all Jewish national organizations in a central scheme. If the scheme can be carried out effectively, it will indicate nationally the specific things for which Jews must organize in a social service program.

Officers of the National Conference for 1925

President

WILLIAM J. NORTON, secretary Detroit Community Fund

First Vice-President

MRS. HELEN T. WOOLLEY, Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit

Second Vice-President

J. PRENTICE MURPHY, executive secretary Children's Bureau, Philadelphia

Third Vice-President

GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, New York School of Social Work

New Members Executive Committee

EDITH ABBOTT, dean Graduate School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago

J. F. JACKSON, Welfare Federation and Associated Charities, Cleveland

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES, executive secretary National Urban League, New York

JULIA C. LATHROP, Rockford, Ill.

ROBERT A. WOODS, president National Federation Settlements, South End House, Boston

Place of Meeting

DENVER

Publicity

THE clinic method of discussing concrete material rather than ideas, practice rather than theory, has been the distinguishing characteristic of the sessions of the Committee on Publicity Methods in Social Work during the three years of its existence.

An occasion arose this year for testing the popularity of the clinic method when the committee on organization proposed to the executive committee of the National Conference a division on Social Interpretation of which the Committee on Publicity Methods should form the nucleus. About one hundred active members of the publicity methods group who discussed this plan were in favor of becoming a part of the conference if the invitation should be received, but expressed themselves emphatically against taking any step which would interfere with the freedom of the group to try experiments and more especially to hold to the critical discussion of actual material. Later, at the business meeting of the Publicity Methods Committee, it was voted not only to continue the clinics but to develop the method still further.

A clinic on public speaking was a new feature at Toronto. It was perhaps natural that after attending meetings steadily for a week, the audience at this session on the last afternoon of the conference, should be bubbling over with ideas about how speeches should and should not be made. The discussion of the three ten-minute talks which furnished the clinic "material" was quite the liveliest of eight lively sessions.

Financial secretaries, following a clinic on mail appeals, launched a plan to standardize their methods of analyzing returns so that they might have a basis for comparing results. Mrs. Irene Farnham Conrad of the New York Charity Organization Society was made chairman of a committee to work out the plan.

The performance of two plays about social problems resulting from a one-act play

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

contest, was the most talked-of feature of the session. The prize-winning play, "The First of May," by Eleanor Rowland Wembridge, demonstrated that social problems can be presented entertainingly in dramatic form and that it is not necessary to point the moral so obviously as to dull the interest.

The excellent performance of the two plays by the Margaret Eaton School Players of Toronto suggested to many the possibility of enlisting the help of their own Little Theater groups in producing plays. It was voted to hold another contest next year. Paul Benjamin of Indianapolis was made chairman of the play contest committee.

The publication of the occasional bulletin on publicity methods will be continued another year. Robert W. Kelso of Boston was elected chairman and Mary Swain Routzahn of New York, secretary of the executive group of 16 members.

A. A. S. W.

THE National Conference of Social Workers is an excellent yard-stick by which to measure the progress of such an organization as the American Association of Social Workers. There the membership is gathered together for the only time during the year, and any progress made during the year in the achievement of solidarity, and in the general direction of establishing profession standards, becomes crystalized. Perhaps the most significant sign of the association's progress this year came, not through its own action, but through that of the executive committee of the conference itself. It was decided to establish a division of the National Conference on professional standards and training, and it was suggested that the executive work out the program for this division in cooperation with the Association of Training Schools and the American Association of Social Workers. This brings the subject matter of the American Association directly into the heart of the National Conference.

One of the important decisions arrived at by the membership of the association was that—while it showed no disposition to go back on the decision made at the Providence Conference two years ago, that the association must be self-supporting—it did decide to accept contributions from foundations for two years more.

A westward trend was evident in all the meetings. The executive committee was enlarged to include a number of western and southern members. The new president, William H. Hodson, is a westerner. Several new chapters organized in the past year, and two or three now asking admission, are practically all in large western cities. This trend was so strong as to lead to the suggestion that the national office be moved to Chicago, but no action was taken on this point.

The annual meeting received a committee report upon the question of the association's participation in social legislation and after considerable discussion, decided that it was proper both for local chapters of the association and the national organization to influence public opinion for or against social legislation, but that a referendum vote of the membership must be taken by the national organization before its executive committee could take action on any legislation other than that directly affecting professional status and standards.

One of the major interests of the American Association of Social Workers next year, apparently, will be the question of professional ethics. A committee on employment ethics has recently been appointed, with John Fitch of the New York School of Social Work as chairman. This committee is to study the whole field of personnel procedure, both from a practical and ethical standpoint, and is to act as a case committee on cases referred to it by the Vocational Bureau, the Vocational Committee, or individual members of the association.

Rural Social Work

WHAT is the most feasible geographical unit for agencies at work in the rural field? What is included in an all-round rural social program? How do national organizations actually interfere with indigenous rural organizations? To what extent have national officials of social agencies become acquainted by personal contact with the rural situation? What is the best method by which complete organization of the rural community can be effected?

These and numerous other questions of import to country life were discussed at a meeting of the National Council of Agencies Engaged in Rural Social Work which was called into session by the American Country Life Association at Toronto for June 24 and 25. This council consists of twenty-five agencies, private and public, to discuss programs and policies, to prevent overlapping and duplication of rural social work, and to cooperate in making their services valuable to rural communities.

H. Paul Douglass, of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, who has been making a study of a certain group of religious agencies rendering social service in the rural field covering fifty counties, came to the striking conclusion after surveying these counties—which were a typical cross section of our national life—that after all these agencies had not penetrated with their activities to the real farm population. It was a direct challenge to these agencies to emerge from their more or less comfortable suburban haunts to the areas where farm folks are actually living.

The council has appointed a committee on objectives which is to report next year with some adequate answers to these and other questions that were discussed. The council will meet at Columbus, Ohio, on November 7, as a section of the American Country Life Conference.

That rural people are quick to appreciate the value of trained social service once they understand the facts was the outstanding message brought by Louise Cottrell of the University of Iowa to the round table meeting for rural social workers held under the auspices of the Committee on Rural Social Work of the American Country Life Association. So much interest was manifested in this meeting that the committee plans to arrange for another next year.

Children

PROBLEMS that worry men and women interested in institutions for children have been off the programs of the National Conference so long that it is almost like an innovation to find that they had a place there again this year. They brought with them interesting discussion. Elsa Ueland, president of Carson College, near Philadelphia, spoke on some of the intangibles that every child living in an institution must get, such as a sense of achieving success. At another meeting Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart of the Archdiocese of New York gave a valuable paper on The Relation of Children's Institutions to Other Agencies. The recognition of a vital relationship of this nature is also a new note in children's work.

The National Children's Home and Welfare Association held a joint program, as usual, with the Child Welfare League of America. The use of the receiving home or institution for diagnostic study of so-called unplaceable children, the use of the clinic for a similar purpose, and of the family home in treatment, were concretely discussed.

At the business meeting of the National Children's Home and Welfare Association it voted to merge its active work into the program of the Child Welfare League of America and to continue its existence as an alumni association of its former membership.

Last year there was organized an American Section of the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare, which had its headquarters in Belgium. Many European countries also formed such sections. The funds coming from memberships and from other sources did not provide an adequate income for the publications and the executive work. This spring the Council of the League of Nations decided to establish a Bureau of Child Welfare in the Division of Social Agencies, and on June 14 the executive committee of the association at a meeting in Brussels voted to disband and merge its work with the Bureau of the League of Nations. In addition a project was broached of organizing an International Federation of Private Child Welfare Agencies. The American Section of the International Association met at Toronto, disbanded, and decided not to reorganize as a section of the International Federation for the present.

Workers' Education

WORKERS' Education found a place in the program for the first time in the history of the National Conference. James Cunningham, a baker by trade in the city of Toronto, and president of the executive council of the Canadian Workers' Education Association, took the chair for this session. H. G. Festor, a trade unionist of long standing in the city of Toronto, labor representative on the Minimum Wage Board and president of the Ontario Workers' Education Association, told of the great army of working men desiring cultural education; of the elementary service of the trade union in the economic education of the wage earner, and finally of the development of cooperation with the university in the Workers' Education Association.

Agnes Nestor, a glove worker by trade, and president of the Chicago Womens' Trade Union League, spoke of the role of women in the promotion of workers education in the United States since the establishment of the Training School for Women Workers in Industry.

The picturesque story of carrying the university to the Canadian lumber industry was briefly told by Alfred Fitzpatrick, who first established the Frontier College, or what has been more characteristically called the "University of Overalls," in 1900.

The discussion was led by Spencer Miller, Jr., who pointed out three underlying ideas in the addresses which give a unity

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to the movement—(1) the democratic desire of workers to participate in the process as well as the product of their education—(2) the insistence on education instead of propaganda by the workers, and (3) the mutual advantage to the university and to workers alike of this exchange of knowledge which comes of study with that which comes of experience.

In the afternoon a joint conference was held by the Workers' Education Association of Canada and the Workers Education Bureau of America on Social Values in Workers' Education. The attempt was made to discover the probable influence of the movement on our future educational standards. E. C. Lindeman pointed out that as a result of forty years of adult workers' education in Denmark there are no professional social workers in evidence. The people themselves now deal with social questions in a social way. The discussion then turned to the question of the methods in workers education which condition the establishment of new social values; such as the size of classes, the relation of teacher to student, the role of the teacher as a discussion leader, the creative function of the student, the frank recognition of conflict and the voluntary nature of the organization. From this point the discussion turned to the aims of adult education. It was pointed out that the aims of the movement are ethical and spiritual rather than intellectual.

State Conferences

AN annual conference which sets up no machinery of permanent organization, appoints no committees and passes no resolutions is unique. But secretaries of state conferences of social work, having administered last rites to many organizations born in enthusiasm at a luncheon table, declined, at their first annual conference in Toronto, to bring into the world another underprivileged child. Howard R. Knight, of Ohio, who called the meeting, agreed to act as a clearing house of information and suggestions during the ensuing year and to schedule another meeting during the 1925 conference. There were present secretaries, or presidents, of state conferences in California, Ohio, Minnesota, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Kansas, New Jersey, Iowa, North Carolina, Missouri, Colorado and Hawaii. It was an experience meeting in an effort to reduce the wide variety of problems to a common denominator.

The discussion developed two major problems: How can we reach the greatest number of people? And how can we get the best speakers? Discussion of the former included the possibilities of enlisting the women's clubs, political organizations, Rotary, Kiwanis and similar groups. Some one committed the heresy of suggesting that the conference be held not necessarily in a town which needed reforming, but rather in a city which is accessible to the greatest number.

As for the problem of acquiring the best speaking talent, that would be more easily solved if the states in a given region were to dovetail their conference dates so as to offer to nationally known speakers an irresistible itinerary and at the same time cut down their travelling expense, a heavy item in the conference budget.

Day Nurseries

ABOUT 50 agencies from fifteen states were represented at the meeting of the National Federation of Day Nurseries, New York and Ohio sending the largest number of delegates. The group, which is awakening to the need of considering more fully the mental and emotional side of child nature, was urged by Dr. Frankwood Williams to remember that a child one year of age is in reality a million years old, the complex product of all his ancestors.

Mary Wheeler, superintendent of the Associated Charities in St. Paul, gave a searching analysis of what a day nursery should be and stand for in the community. Far more important than building and equipment Miss Wheeler considers the morale of the nursery and the social contact with the families. She made an earnest plea for an adequate and trained staff, home visiting, cooperation with other agencies and better record keeping. Jean Arnoldi of Toronto gave an interesting account of what has been accomplished in the five-day nurseries of her city, and outlined plans for future improvements, especially in regard to building up the home life of nursery families and a more constructive social service in the community.

At a day nursery luncheon the problem of the older child was discussed. Suggestions were made for a closer affiliation with settlements, public schools and playgrounds, so that each child may have proper supervision until such time as he goes to work.

Probation

WILLINGNESS to face the needs and shortcomings of the probation service and an intense desire to advance the standards and equipment of the social work of the courts pervaded the eighteenth annual conference of the National Probation Association. The essential principle of the juvenile court was reiterated in the keynote speech of the president, Judge J. H. Ricks; in the address of Judge Frank J. Murasky, who has just completed twenty years of successful work in the Juvenile Court of San Francisco; and in the searching analyses of Dr. Miriam Van Waters, referee of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles. "We may not classify and pigeonhole children who need the care and protection of the state as delinquent, dependent or what not," said Judge Murasky. Each child who comes to the court presents an individual problem to be studied and solved by social treatment. The misuse of force, whether it be physical or moral, talking down to or at the child, the exclusion of the offending child or adult from our sympathy—these conspire only to develop a feeling of inferiority, a sense of being hopelessly evil, in the child so misunderstood.

In the reports of studies made by committees, especially that of the Committee on Work with Women and Girls, the urgent need for continued improvement in the personnel of probation workers and for more training was demonstrated. A valuable report and discussion on probation publicity was presented by the committee of which James P. Kirby, chief probation officer of Cleveland, was chairman. The committee was continued for active work during the coming year. The Committee on Uniform Juvenile Court Laws presented a model statute upon which it has been working for a year. This was discussed, item by item, revised and approved. It largely carries out the standards for juvenile courts agreed upon by the association and the Children's Bureau last year. The Committee on Records and Statistics presented a complete case-record system. Plans were approved for the publication of this and other material leading to standard records and statistics for the social work of all courts.

Court clinics, recreation and delinquency, treatment of the prostitute, relation of the policewoman and the visiting teacher to probation work, and the development of rural probation were a few of the subjects discussed. Methods and results, based on detailed studies of cases, were brought out by the report of the recent study of probation results in Massachusetts by Herbert C. Parsons of the Massachusetts Committee on Probation and by Dr. Miriam Van Waters in her interesting analysis of the results of a questionnaire study of probation work throughout the country. One session was devoted to a discussion of actual cases, with illuminating criticisms of the methods employed by probation experts.

Juvenile detention homes were discussed from all points of view, Judge Hulbert of Detroit and Dr. Ruth Hilliard, superintendent of the detention home of Newark,, outlining the care and attention necessary to make the city detention home really "homelike" and constructive; Alfred F. Whitman of the Boston Chlidren's Aid Society presenting the successful use of the private boarding home for detention purposes; and Emma O. Lundberg of the Children's Bureau urging the fuller use of the boarding home for rural districts.

The great and increasing field for probation work in domestic relations and divorce courts was thoroughly discussed, the results of this work being pointed out by those in charge in the three cities where perhaps the best results have been obtained, namely, Cincinnati, Detroit and Cleveland. The study of domestic relations court work throughout the country, now being made by the Children's Bureau, was discussed by Katharine F. Lenroot.

Social Service Workers of the Protestant Episcopal Church

FOR the fourth consecutive year the annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work was made the occasion for the gathering of the social service workers of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Five days preceding the great conference were spent in a business-like consideration of present-day social needs and responsibilities. The social service boards and commissions of nearly every diocese of the United States were represented by official delegates; representatives of many kindred organizations were also present in large numbers. The total registration was close to three hundred. Many of the general sessions were attended by large numbers of local church people.

The topics considered included such questions as the organization of the diocese and parish for effective social action, improved standards for church institutions, hospitals, etc., social legislation and education for social betterment, and the problem of jails and prisons. The Church Mission of Help, representatives of city missions, the Girls' Friendly Society and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew held frequent group meetings for the discussion of problems relating to their particular organizations.

High spots were the address on Crime and Punishment by James Edmund Jones, police magistrate of Toronto, and the report presented by Professor Hornell Hart

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of Iowa University on his analysis of the case studies of one hundred divorces. Professor Hart's address, which was one of several on the Christian Interpretation of Moral and Economic Problems of the Home, was a startling presentation of certain new angles of the divorce problem and provoked animated discussion. Of exceptional interest, too, was the discussion led by Mary Van Kleeck on the Church and Industry. This was given special point by the strike of the Canadian postmen which had completely tied up mail deliveries in Toronto. A resolution appealing to the Government to arbitrate its differences was finally referred to the Social Service Department of the Canadian Church.

A novel and stimulating feature of the program was the series of reports by Alva W. Taylor, for the Disciples' Church, F. Ernest Johnson for the Federal Council of Church, and Dr. Lapp for the National Catholic Welfare Council, of the activities of these bodies in the field of social welfare.

A significant feature of the Toronto meeting was the perceptible progress it marked in the appreciation of the technique of social work, the stress upon preventive rather than mere relief measures and the determination to face squarely the social implications of Christian teaching.

Settlements

THE fourteenth annual conference of the National Federation of Settlements was, though small, one of the most valuable of the series, because it was so largely a meeting of executives who for the most part were acquainted with each other. A great deal of business was got through quickly and discussion had swiftness and point.

The conference opened with a report by W. E. McLennan of Welcome Hall, Buffalo, of the results of the Eighteenth Amendment as settlement workers all over the country saw them. The picture was both light and dark. A great many people noted an increase in drunkenness over two years ago. A very few houses thought conditions were almost worse than before the act was passed. The great majority were of the opinion that the physical welfare and moral background and family life had been very greatly improved; and this after making allowance for all the discouraging features in the situation. No one questioned that children were better fed and better cared for than ever before. The outstanding contribution to the discussion was made in the shape of a statement written by Mark McCloskey of Hudson Guild, New York.

The address of the president, Robert A. Woods, called attention to certain spiritual considerations likely to be neglected under the press of institutional work. Mr. Woods urged the settlements to hold to the early motive of intimate touch with neighborhood life in its entirety.

An interesting innovation consisted of two addresses by Anna Hempstead Branch of Christadora House on the Poets' Guild. The early settlements placed a great deal of emphasis on literature as a fine art. It was quite common to conduct classes in Shakespeare, history of English literature and history of foreign literature. Every house had its library. Of late years the growth of public libraries and the development of dramatic work has tended to sap interest in pure literature. The development of work such as that outlined by Miss Branch, indicates a most interesting return to the early motive.

Johan Grolle of the Settlement Music School, Philadelphia, outlined some of the ideals for the music departments of settlements. While agreeing entirely with the tendency of the music schools to lay increased stress on a high grade of instruction suitable for developing professional music, he warned against losing interest in the amateurs of the future. Helen Murphy of Greenwich House, New York, showed some of the ways and means of interesting children in dramatics and making this interest educational.

E. St. John Catchpool, sub-warden of Toynbee Hall, brought the greetings of the English settlement workers to their fellows in this country. He outlined a plan for the establishment of a research fellowship to be known as the Barnett Fellowship, the money to be raised half in England and half in this country and the incumbent to be appointed turn and turn about by the two nations. The federation voted to set about raising the sum of $12,500 needed to establish the fellowship.

A number of round tables were held. That on work with Negroes created great interest and the group recommended a special section on the Negro problem at the next conference.

At its final meeting the conference went on record as approving heartily the Eighteenth Amendment, and called upon the civic authorities to enforce its provisions.

IF you are queer and know it
What should you do?
Subscribe for The Survey.

Night after night he read Bitter Times and became more and more bitter.

The Journal of Solid Forces.
It is weighty
It stays in neat, orderly piles on any desk

—*Compliments of the Conference Follies Program*

Case Records

THE Case Record Exhibit of the Family Division, thanks to the large amount of interesting material sent in by family welfare societies, was one of the most popular features of the division program. The wall display included a series of amusing posters from the St. Paul United Charities, a selection of methods for lessening the bulk of case-records and the labor of reading them, a series of "Dont's" for use in dictation, and (a popular feature) some examples of the unconscious humor of case records. The material in folders included specimen interviews, letters and the replies they brought, various forms in use in different societies, and many varieties of summaries for different purposes.

Two group meetings, one on the mechanics and the other on the content of case recording, drew audiences of several hundred each. Many visitors from the other divisions examined the material, and the loan of portions of it was requested for an institute of hospital social workers and a probation department, as well as by many family workers.

It is to be regretted that the meeting place chosen for the division by the local committee was not assigned by the conference authorities: for that would have afforded suitable quarters for the exhibit. It had to be shown in one small classroom in a church basement, ill-lighted and badly ventilated. In spite of the positive discomfort that had to be endured, this room was crowded from morning till night on every day of the conference with people who waited, note-book in hand, to take the places vacated about the table. There can be no doubt that the exhibit met a long-felt want among caseworkers, and the hope was frequently expressed that it might be continued at the next conference, and more suitably housed.

Community Chests

THE Toronto meeting of the American Association for Community Organization demonstrated that the community chest idea has now become a movement. While this, like most movements, is characterized by intense self-consciousness, it is held in check, happily, by an equally keen sense of collective responsibility. Out of the gathering at Toronto of representatives of sixty-one community chests emerged the definite thought that the important thing is not how many cities and towns in the United States and Canada shall adopt the community chest plan, but whether the plan is suitable to all the communities that wish to try it. Those present showed in unmistakable fashion that they regard it as their collective responsibility to guide communities to a wise—not necessarily a uniform—decision in the matter of joint financing. This sense of responsibility was strikingly brought out in a meeting addressed by Louise Cottrell, of the extension division of Iowa State University, who showed how the adoption of the community chest idea in the county seat of the average Iowa county of 20,000 population might work irreparable injury to the county-wide framework which has been adopted by those who have given most thought to the problem of social work in that state.

In order to make association responsibility effective, it was agreed that the country should be divided into several districts. When a community in any district asked how it could organize a community chest, efforts would be made to bring local citizens into personal contact with some experienced chest executive, or board member, in the district who would act as the official representative of the A. A. C. O. Wherever possible, this representative would visit the city inquiring about the community chest plan, in order that his advice might be based on knowledge of local conditions. If, as frequently is the case, local conditions were not congenial to the community chest idea, he would advise against the formation of a community chest. Heretofore, when a community chest executive has been asked for advice, what has been given was not so much advice as a flattering description of how the plan worked in his own city. Much of the difficulty confronting community chests in certain cities is due to an uncritical imitation of the policies and methods of some larger and totally different city.

Equally significant was the election of officers and executive committee to serve until the Denver meeting next year. Non-professionals—H. L. Ritter, a board member of the Denver Community Chest, and Harry G. Stevens, a board member of the Detroit Community Fund—were elected president and vice-president, respectively, and only half the twenty places on the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

executive committee are now filled by professional executives. The American Association for Community Organization is no longer a limited society of community chest executives for clearing information on technical problems, but a country-wide organization comprehending all identified with community chest work who have any thought to contribute to the effectiveness of this new idea in social work.

The National Information Bureau was elected executive secretary for another year.

Social Hygiene

A LUNCHEON meeting for social workers in the field of venereal disease control, arranged by the American Social Hygiene Association and the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, was attended by more than 150 workers from the United States and Canada. The discussion was so interesting that it was decided to hold a second meeting. Workers from Boston, St. Louis, New York, Toledo, Orange, N. J., Chicago and Toronto were heard from, and the Ontario provincial health department and United States Public Health Service were both represented.

An extensive social hygiene exhibit consisting of material prepared by the United States Public Health Service, the Canadian Social Hygiene Council and the American Social Hygiene Association was put up in Knox College Gymnasium. It consisted of an automatic stereopticon and slides, several poster exhibits, including the Youth of Life, and Keeping Fit, for girls and boys respectively, and a series of wax models depicting the ravages of the venereal diseases. The exhibit was largely attended throughout the week of the conference.

Visiting Teachers

AS the dates of the National Conference of Social Work at Toronto and the National Education Association at Washington so nearly coincided, it was necessary for the National Association of Visiting Teachers to divide its interests. At Washington, the visiting teachers discussed the value of early diagnosis of children needing psychiatric care. Because early diagnosis avoids maladjustments later in life, it was urged that the visiting teacher begin with the children of the first grade, although admittedly many forms of suppressed personality and other maladjustments may not appear till high school age.

Beside the understanding attitude which the visiting teacher brings to bear on problems of children in education and behavior and their adjustment through psychiatric aid, the value of her emphasis on character-training and habit formation was discussed. Her solutions for problem children were spoken of as benefiting all children. Emphasis was laid on study of the emotional, moral and mental make-up of the child rather than isolated intelligence. Greater care was urged in the discovery and education of the superior child in order to safeguard his ability as an asset.

A means for giving the teacher the advantage of the visiting teacher's experience through closer connection between the visiting teacher and normal schools was discussed. Superintendents and directors of normal schools were enthusiastic over the benefits to teachers in training derived through visiting the homes with the visiting teacher, and later discussing the child. Sociology, usually called a reading subject, is thus converted into a practical laboratory course.

The rural visiting teacher, while a comparatively new development, came to tell of sharing the problems of the rural teacher, and showed that she must frequently organize for the rural districts the educational and social means of adjustment which are ready at hand for the city visiting teacher.

Another point stressed was that the interest of the father as well as the mother should be enlisted in the problem child. Sometimes special school arrangements to suit his working hours have fostered the paternal interest.

Drawn by Esther Andrews

The Follies

THE Conference Follies of 1924 were at once more gorgeous and more geographical than their predecessors. In at least one act—that of the Cincinnati crowd—there were costumes and a setting that smacked of the elaborately staged revue of Broadway. The atmosphere of homely skylarking that marked the first follies and clung to last year's show had all but disappeared. Chicago's skit, Founding a Foundation, Cincinnati's Psychopathic Telepathy, Pittsburgh's Social Workers' Bat (with affectionate memories of Katinka and the Wooden Soldiers), Cleveland's Radio Almoner, and the mellow-voiced Community Chest Sextet were variously diverting, but all showed much more elaborate planning than most of the acts of previous years. The Cincinnati crowd, perhaps, hit upon the best formula—a neat alternation of general wheezes old and new and of conference gibes.

Ushers in rakish jockey costume and outlandish newsboys selling burlesque programs proved upon inspection to be usually respectable social workers. Everybody had a good time. Everybody would have had an equally good time if the show had been about half as long. The American Association of Social Workers cleared a tidy sum.

The Indianapolis Social Workers' Club provided the moral, in the shape of this apt quatrain:

When Social Workers rise to Follies
And prove their jobs are full of Fun,
Good-bye to Gloom and Melancholies—
For Social Progress has begun!

Hospital Social Workers

HOSPITAL social workers were especially fortunate in having as their guests Anne Cummins, Lady Almoner, St. Thomas Hospital, London, England, who told them of the beginning of this work in the Royal Free Hospital in 1895 and of its struggles through the various stages of misinterpretation and misunderstanding. There has been much progress since that day, until today there are hospital almoners in many hospitals in England.

The interest in the Book Hour carried the hospital social workers through their allotted time. Evicted from their meeting hall, they refused to disband, and formed a group under the trees on the campus Mary Byers Smith emphasized the importance of reading as a means of self-development in the young social worker, and recommended the establishment of informal libraries in social agencies.

The use of recreation as a method of social case treatment was discussed by Claudia Wanamaker of Chicago. Results, it was said, may not be obvious, but a child who is deprived of the opportunity for the emotional outlet which play affords is just as truly a neglected child as when he is poorly nourished.

Social Service Exchanges

THE meetings of the American Association of Social Service Exchanges were unusually well attended and communities varying widely in size and complexity were represented. The vigorous and interesting discussion centered chiefly in the social service exchange in the small city, the exchange serving a natural area larger than a single community, and the filing systems which best meet the demands of the exchange. Ways of securing the widest and most intelligent use of the exchange by social service agencies and the available methods of publicity were also considered. A filing exhibit put on by four firms at the association's request was of wide interest.

The conspicuous lack of printed material for distribution to those endeavoring to learn how to organize, set up, and operate an exchange led to the decision to effect the publication of a series of pamphlets, if possible within the coming year.

The question of affiliation with the American Association for Community Organization has been under consideration during the past year, first by a committee, then by the entire membership of the association. The associations have felt that a functional relationship existed between them, vouched for by the increasing number of requests from community chests for information on the social service exchange. The ballot of the exchanges authorized the president, Laura G. Woodberry, to appoint a reorganization committee to take up the question with the American Association for Community Organization. This was done at the business meeting of the latter association on June 30 and a definite understanding reached upon the extent to which the two associations can be merged within the coming year and the degree to which for the time being the American Association of Social Service Exchanges shall retain its autonomy.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The office of the association in 1924-1925 will be in the Philadelphia Social Service Exchange of which Luella Harlin, the association's new secretary, is in charge.

Editors

THE latest of the social-work groups to emerge into class-consciousness is made up of the editors of specialized and general journals of social work, health and social progress. Two meetings were held this year by this group: one a tiny round-table discussion among editors of health magazines, the other a luncheon of social work editors in general. The luncheon, a formal affair by comparison with the casual meeting in Washington, was arranged by Dr. J. G. Shearer, general secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada and editor of its organ, Social Welfare. Dr. William Grant, principal of Upper Canada College, made a genial address reviewing and projecting the history of Canadian-American friendship. Homer Folks, speaking on Social Work and the Press, laid down an engagingly frank program for newspaper publicity in social work. The most that could be hoped for was to set up in the mind of the reader the following sequence of ideas: "This thing is important. Something's got to be done about it. These fellows the paper tells about seem to know about it. We'd better follow their advice."

Home Economics

HOME Economics workers held two round-table meetings. In the first Dr. Helen T. Woolley of the Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, emphasized the opportunity of teachers and social workers in this field to interpret mental hygiene to young mothers. In the same meeting Miss Bane, executive secretary of the National Home Economics Association, discussed the physical education phase of home economics, and the contribution of home economics to the whole problem of living.

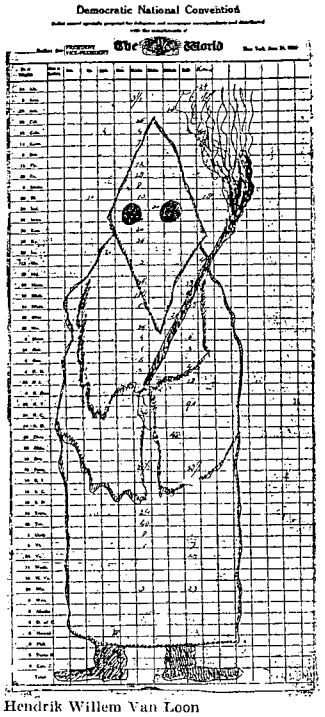
At the business meeting of the group the results of a study of the home economics work being done in family social work organizations was made. During the past year questionnaires were sent out to all the societies belonging to the American Association, 122 of which were returned. The study showed that 33 organizations have home economists. In 22 cities other kinds of societies carry on some phase of the work. Forty-three of these workers have had both casework and home economics training in contrast with seven who have had only home economics training. Home instruction forms part of the work of practically all. Supervision of individual visitors and the staff as a whole is not so general. Community activities such as cooking, sewing and health classes, lectures and exhibits are carried on in almost every case. Home economics committees seem to be rare, only eight societies reporting them. This study was the first step in a campaign to raise standards of work.

Red Cross

JOINT conference of Canadian and American Red Cross workers on common services, the presence of Dr. René Sand of the League of Red Cross Societies to bring the experiences of the Red Cross on other continents, the emphasis of Sir Robert L. Borden, former Canadian prime minister, on the common bond of Red Cross service throughout the world, and particularly the development of international school correspondence through the Junior Red Cross among school children as a force promoting world understanding and fellowship,—all these seemed merely to emphasize in the Red Cross luncheon and conference at Toronto the international social force of the Red Cross. That thought was dominant.

With societies in fifty-one countries, the Red Cross is within measuring distance of covering the world, Dr. Sand said.

American Red Cross procedure in disasters was brought to the Canadian workers as suggestive for application to disasters in the Dominion. The Canadian Red Cross, as the founder of the Junior Red Cross, has developed a school health program of unique interest to Americans because of the absence of other private agencies in the schools, and its close relation to governmental health education. Rural nursing outposts appear to the provincial governments of Canada to have given answer to the problem of nursing, hospital and emergency care in isolated sections by the provision of public health nurses with hospital bed facilities. Medical societies are approving this extension of nursing even where no medical men are available for emergency treatment. Physicians follow the nurses when need is demonstrated; and when group arrangements are made for clinics.



Hendrik Willem Van Loon

There were, at least, no spooks at Toronto

Red Cross Service to disabled veterans in Canada, while functioning less extensively by reason of broader governmental assumption and the existence of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, is becoming in greater degree responsible for veterans service as Patriotic Fund has discontinued and the government has limited its activities,—a development the reverse of the American Red Cross where assumption of more governmental responsibility is encouraged.

But the most dramatic indication at Toronto of the meaning of the Red Cross was the hasty departure, in the middle of the conference, of Red Cross workers from the central and eastern states in response to a disaster call from northeastern Ohio, where a tornado caused loss of life and much damage in the region of Lorain.

Foreign Language Information Service

WITH Constantine M. Panunzio, author of The Soul of an Immigrant, and Julius Drachsler, author of Democracy and Assimilation, as two of the chief speakers at its luncheon at the National Conference of Social Work in Toronto, the Foreign Language Information Service gave a practical demonstration of The Realities of Assimilation, which was the topic for discussion. Allen T. Burns, chairman of the board of trustees of the service, and Read Lewis, its director, also spoke.

Mr. Burns pointed out that the new immigration law had been urged on the ground that if immigration were curtailed for a time we could more readily assimilate the foreign-born already here, and that whether one believed in the new law or not, it should be made the occasion for emphasizing anew the most fundamental aspect of the foreign-born problem—that of constructive assimilation. Both Professor Drachsler and Mr. Panunzio spoke for a better understanding between native and foreign-born groups, and for a readier appreciation of the immigrant's ideals and his desire to mix with the older population. Mr. Lewis discussed assimilation as participation in a common life and urged the need of working *with* rather than *for* the foreign-born. He illustrated the practicability of such common action by the cooperation which 900 foreign language newspapers have given the Foreign Language Information Service in reprinting many thousands of educational articles prepared by it and the Federal government, and by its own staff of sixty, more than half of whom are foreign-born.

It is interesting in this connection to note (though the action had no direct relation to the work of the service) that Polish-speaking social workers came together as a group at Toronto and formed an association under the leadership of S. F. Jankowski, director of public welfare in Hamtramck, Mich.

Ontario

THE Social Service Council of Ontario held its sixth annual meeting in Toronto on June 24. This organization purposes to be a clearing house for many welfare groups in the Province and for local bodies that coordinate in a similar way. Committees on child welfare, community organization, legislation, motion pictures, feeble mindedness, with a number of sub-committees, reported a full year's activity. A study of the rooming house problem, especially with reference to unattached girls, had been made. Findings were not presented at this meeting, pending further consideration which the committee was instructed to make. Recommendations were however presented and endorsed by the council on other phases of its program, such as the promotion of better films, a definite plan for which was outlined by the educational films committee; better supervision of theatrical performances; a continued study of child welfare; and the promotion of plans for better care of the feeble-minded.

Dr. Charles Bernstein gave an illuminating address on the methods of the Rome State School, New York, emphasizing the farm and industrial colony features, by which 40 per cent of the pupils are provided for. The provincial secretary, Hon. Lincoln Goldie, who represented the Government, expressed hearty approval of the method outlined, and assured the audience that further provision for mental defectives would be made by the Province.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNICATIONS

Do Home Mission Agencies Play Fair?

To the Editor: A writer in The Survey of June 1, 1924, nakes serious charges against the integrity of Home Missions s conducted by different denominations, claiming that they aise money for one object and spend it for another.

In this connection the following dispassionate considerations re worthy of attention:

Every enterprise, whether commercial, social, political, educational, philanthropic or religious, must have certain "talking points." To use the attractive features of an enterprise in 'selling it" to others is not only common practice, but is good ense. When the whole story of Home Missions in all of its orms cannot be told in a single address, or condensed into one ublication, it certainly is proper to select the most telling spects and emphasize these.

Practically everybody knows that the missionary enterprise s bigger than the "talking points," and that gifts made in esponse to appeals are intended to be used, not simply for the hings talked about, but also for the entire enterprise connected with the things talked about. It is impossible to keep a whole house in repair by simply painting a bay window on he south side, and people generally are wise enough to know hat, unless the whole house is maintained, a bay window on the south side becomes worthless.

The very things which this author points out as reprehensible, when estimated rightly, show increasing virtue in Home Mission workers, and are worthy of praise. A short time ago the chief argument for Home Missions was the sectarian one, to plant churches, to preëmpt ground, to save souls from other soul-savers. A new Home Missions is interested in immigrants, in Negroes, in Mexicans, in mountaineers, in dwellers in cities and in the country, in agriculture and industry, in education and social science, in politics, in peace, in international relations, indeed in every thing which pertains to the welfare of mankind. It is this great, thoroughly human Home Missions which is asking for help and is talking about itself.

One of the most easy, and at the same time most useless, frames of mind to get into is that of impatience with a person, an institution or a movement, in the process of improvement, because improvement is not faster. The ills of church-competition, here pointed out, have been noted and pointed out before. Improvement long since set in, has already gone far, and is still in process. No one can dismiss all sectarianism over-night.

It is but fair to bear in mind that statistical statements, though true statistically, do not always represent the facts. There are many small communities in this country, which appear to be over-churched; statistics show them to be over-churched; and yet, in the case of many of them, when real conditions are known, any sane man would be satisfied that every church met a real need, at least for a time, and should be supported, and usually by outside aid. Sometimes the need arises because the worshippers speak and understand only a foreign language; sometimes there are differences in forms and modes of worship which constitute as great a barrier to common understanding as do different tongues; sometimes there are race and class distinctions, which, one may say, ought not to exist, but which nevertheless do exist and effectually destroy community of interest. Sometimes, then, that which the statistics would show to be sectarianism, is at heart nothing other than kindness, understanding, sympathy and patience. Religion is too big a thing to be put into a phrase, and folks are too varied to be marshalled by a gesture and combined by fiat.

It is true that there is denominational competition and church-overlapping. It is also true that it is decreasing, that a very large part has already disappeared, and that it is in process of growing less. To dwell upon the incomplete part of the task, although easy, is unwise and unjust; it does not

The AMALGAMATED BANK

103 East 14th St. COR. 4TH AVE. AT UNION SQ.

OFFERS EVERY BANKING FACILITY

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

One Dollar Starts a THRIFT ACCOUNT

ACCOUNTS OPENED ON OR BEFORE JULY 31st WILL RECEIVE INTEREST FROM JULY 1st.

4% Compounded Quarterly

CHECKING ACCOUNTS INVITED

Business—Personal—Organization

BANKING HOURS

Mon., 9 a.m.-8 p.m.
Sat., 9 a.m.-5 p.m.
other days 9 a.m.-6 p.m.

MONEY TRANSMITTED TO EVERY PART OF THE WORLD

The efficiency of our Foreign Department is recognized by over 300 responsible Banks, which send their remittances to Russia through the Amalgamated Bank. Over $5,000,000 has been remitted in a little over a year.

NEW YORK'S FIRST LABOR BANK

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

have received by aid of *The Survey* a total in gifts to build their fireproof Home at Hawthorne, Westchester Co., N. Y., of $600. We are deeply grateful to the two ladies who have so generously answered our appeal, and added a Godspeed that others may enlarge our Fund to erect a hospice for 100 of these sufferers.

An old man has just been sent to us from a lonely shack in Pennsylvania. It is for such people that we like best to work, and for all we must beg for they are destitute even if once better off. We want that fireproof home for 100, and have in the bank only $50,000, with which to put it up. But the Annex House we have built is making 25 of our most sick patients happy and rather luxurious in two great wards.

Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O.S.D.

ROSARY HILL HOME
Hawthorne, Westchester Co., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"MODERN HOME EQUIPMENT"

Our new booklet is a carefully selected list of the practical equipment needed in an average-sized home. It is invaluable, alike to new and to experienced housekeepers—already in its second edition. It considers in turn the kitchen, pantry, dining room, general cleaning equipment and the laundry, and gives the price of each article mentioned.

Ask for Booklet S—it will be sent postpaid.

LEWIS & CONGER

45th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City

HOUSES SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

Dry Goods
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.
484 Fulton Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

Groceries
SEEMAN BROS.
Hudson and North Moore Streets New York

Electric Clock Systems
LOCKWOOD & ALMQUIST, Inc.
501 Fifth Avenue New York City

American Labor Year Book
1923-24

Labor Conditions — Workers' Education
Trade Unions — Labor Banking
Labor Disputes — Cooperation
Labor Politics — The Internationals
Labor Legislation — Labor Abroad
Court Decisions — Labor Directory

"A veritable encyclopedia on trade union and labor political movements throughout the world"—Robert W. Bruère.

548 Pages Cloth, $3 Postage, 15 cents extra

Add 10 cents on checks on banks outside New York City

RAND BOOK STORE
7 East 15th Street New York City

Here and Now

THE SURVEY,
112 East 19 Street, New York City

I am interested not only in Conferences but in the varied aspects of social, civic, industrial and educational advance which you and your contributors are discussing. Put me down for a year's subscription to THE SURVEY, twice-a-month, for which I enclose $5 (4 month's trial $2).

Name .....

Street, No. .....

City..... State.....

the fact that his presence was an extraordinary event, and that he was to die but once. The ministration to the poor, and many another duty, could wait.

do justice to the regenerative processes which are in progress and require time for development and for the full measure of their beneficent results.

ALFRED WILLIAMS ANTHONY
Former Secretary, Home Missions Council, New York

THE AUTHOR REPLIES

My charge was that the major denominations appeal for contributions on the basis of the social and spiritual needs of immigrants, Southern Mountaineers, Indians, Alaskans and other needy peoples and then spend a goodly proportion of the money in aiding small rural churches in competitive fields. And I pointed a remedy.

I had hoped that Dr. Anthony would say, "What you have written is true. We are doing our best to apply the remedy (or a better one) and appreciate your help." Instead of that he admits the truth of the charge, ignores the remedy, and tries to defend the practice by saying that other institutions beside the church are guilty. Such an answer hardly inspires confidence.

FRED EASTMAN

The Race Destroyer Poverty

TO THE EDITOR: Elizabeth Tilton asks "What shall mothers teach their children to do to minimize the race destroyer poverty?"

If I may be permitted a very short answer to so important a question, I would say that poverty resulting from involuntary unemployment is a social disease, due to the practical application of the theory that men must be permitted to rob each other to furnish an incentive to social progress. Laws, institutions and functions of government are founded upon that theory. War, lawlessness, poverty, the greater part of crime are by-products. People have been deprived of their natural right to use land by making it private property. This yields plunder in the form of rent and profit. Herbert Spencer and Henry George have furnished masterly arguments against private ownership of land. Single tax is no cure. Too many poverty stricken farmers prove that. All land should be publicly owned and controlled, or, if private ownership is permitted, it should be limited to use and not for profit. To control the opportunity for employment as another means of robbery, national honor is sacrificed.

In the exchange of labor and commodities through the medium of money, the *exchange contract* is wholly ignored and violated with impunity. This makes it possible to exact interest for the use of money; to give employed labor less than the value of service they render; and to keep part of the labor force unemployed as a check on the demands of employed labor.

If the exchange contract were enforced, the effective demand would equal the supply of labor and furnish jobs for all at all times, thus eliminating poverty.

This is what mothers need to know and to thoroughly understand. It will permit them to realize the fearful obstacle a society founded on robbery and dishonor interposes to the bringing up of honest, just and truthful children, and at the same time it will suggest to mothers what to teach their children.

M. FRANKLIN
Detroit

TO THE EDITOR: It does me good to see in your last issue the letter from Elizabeth Tilton.

Had I been one of the "experts" to whom she wrote for "points" for a message to women on their warfare upon the race destroyers I should have had some reply to make. Not pausing now for any adequate suggestions let me say that she is correct in thinking that good people too generally have neglected the study of poverty. They give rather grudging alleviation, but form no program for cure.

No word of Christ was ever more abused than the saying, "The poor ye have always with you." It was merely a justification for the gift of ointment for his person, justified by

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It is our duty to plan for the abolition of poverty, as much as the abolition of slavery, or of drink. And the mother's part in this great emancipation will be a large one.

There is a poverty which is an accident, an emergency, where death or calamity has swept away support. Here large and cheerful and *sufficient* aid should come to restore the family to self-support. "Give enough" seems the wisdom taught by experience like that of the New York Times' work for "the 100 most needy cases" every year.

But there is a static poverty—passed on from generation to generation. And this is in part a poverty of ideals, and a disease of mind. Many people in this state are fatalists. And really a family that has been poor for two generations, lacking the repute that wins cooperation, and having no capital of tools, skill or money, is in a hard case. Many of us, stripped of our name, skill, and capital, would find it hard work to make a beginning. "Put yourself in his place," and realize that such a family cannot be lifted to independence without *sufficient* aid, which must include encouragement and guidance as well as money-continued friendship.

The chapters of that much-needed book for women on Race Destroyers which treat on Poverty, if they are intended not for the social worker but for the mothers themselves, will treat of the ideals to be instilled by the mother on such Ben Franklin topics as value ("Don't spoil; keep it nice for another time"); worth of tools; worth of skill; worth of reputation; examples of poor folks who have risen; and, perhaps most important of all, suitable delay in marriage, with such accumulations and provisions for it as will give the new family a hopeful start.

There should be two editions of the book, one in sections for the people directly grappling with these distresses in their own lives, and another for those who have personal security and should help others, and particularly for those who administer the relief funds of church or society, or of the state.

WILLIAM GOODELL FROST

Berea, Ky.

From Third City

TO THE EDITOR: Have you ever experienced the surprise of seeing yourself in the movies, perhaps as one in a hurrying crowd in a street scene in your home town? Social workers here will experience that sensation when they read "Five Cities" in the mid-monthly Survey which reached town today.

As a citizen, no! I must remember that my home is three hundred yards beyond the city limits!—as an onlooker, I want to thank the author for the insight with which the problems of this city are drawn. The question with which the sketch closes is indeed absorbing. As a lover of dogs, I despise poisoning as a method of getting rid of someone else's objectionable pet; but some dogs are so tenacious of life and such a nuisance that it almost seems justified to feed them powdered liver!

ONLOOKER

"Third City," Canada

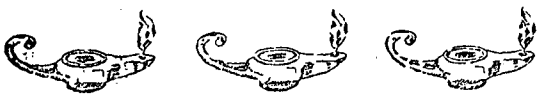
For Penologists and Educators

TO THE EDITOR: I have been watching with interest the articles which have been appearing in The Survey under the title Social Studies conducted by Joseph K. Hart. I notice that he has been running a course for High Schools, entitled Our Social Institutions.

My purpose in writing is to ask you if you have ever thought of making up a course of studies similar to those conducted in The Survey for men or youths now held in penal institutions. One of the necessary things for men held in such places is a proper understanding of themselves and of the ideas and organizations with which they will come in contact when they are again released into society. It occurs to me that if chaplains could have material, properly suited to these men, helping them to adjust themselves to a society, against which, in all probability, they have animosities, a series of study courses built with the intention of having them understand society, could be used to great profit. I shall be very interested to hear your opinion on this matter and to be recommended by you to any suitable material.

JULIUS C. H. SAUBER

Pittsburgh



Among social workers there is a growing interest in problems of the human personality and of the human adaption to life. To the student who would translate this concern into concrete service, a thoroughgoing acquaintance with the content and working principles of the science of human behavior is indispensable. The *Courses in Mental Hygiene*, in which these problems are considered, make available to registrants the experience of active clinicians in the field of mental medicine. The Fall Quarter opens September twenty-ninth. The school's descriptive pamphlet will be sent upon request.

The New York School of Social Work
107 East Twenty-Second Street
New York

School of Social Work
Simmons College

Courses in:

Children's Work
Family Welfare
Medical Social Service
Psychiatric Social Work
Community Work

Affiliated School: *Training School for Public Service* for those who are planning to enter city, State, or national departments.

Address

THE DIRECTOR,
18 Somerset Street, Boston, 14,
Massachusetts

RECREATION TRAINING SCHOOL OF CHICAGO

800 So. Halsted St. (Hull-House), Neva L. Boyd, Director. Professional training for men and women. One year and two year courses. Recreation, Physical Training, Play Writing and Production, Stage and Costume Design. Extension Department: The services of a trained recreation specialist are available for institutes in town, cities. Catalog.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—President, Margaret Sanger, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Objects: To educate American public in the various aspects of the dangers of uncontrolled procreation; to establish centers where married persons may receive contraceptive advice from duly licensed physicians. Life membership $1.00; Birth Control Review (monthly magazine) $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION—K. L. Butterfield, president; Henry Israel, executive secretary. Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. Emphasizes the human aspect of country life. Annual membership $3.00 includes "The Country Life Bulletin."

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Lita Bane, executive secretary, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY—Founded 1828, labors for an international peace of justice. Its official organ is the Advocate of Peace, $2.00 a year. Arthur Deerin Call, secretary and editor, 612-614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Frank J. Osborne, exec. sec'y; 370 Seventh Ave. New York. To disseminate knowledge concerning symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publication free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To promote a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22d Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

COMMUNITY SERVICE—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national civic movement for promoting citizenship through right use of leisure. It will, on request, help local communities work out leisure time programs. H. S. Braucher, secretary.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—305 W. 98th Street, New York. Miss Rose Brenner, pres.; Mrs. Harry Sternberger, ex. sec'y. Promotes civic cooperation, education, religion and social welfare in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Europe.

Department of Immigrant Aid—799 Broadway. Mrs. S. J. Rosensohn, chairman. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Organized in 1908; 20 constituent Protestant national women's mission boards. Florence E. Quinlan, exec. sec'y. Committee on Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer Service for College Students, Laura H. Parker, exec. supervisor.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 30 Protestant denominations. Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. S. M. Cavert, gen'l sec'ys, 105 E. 22nd Street, New York.

Commission on the Church and Social Service—Rev. Worth M. Tippy, exec. sec'y; Department of Research and Education—Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, exec. sec'y.

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA—15 East 40th Street, New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 60,000, with branches in 44 states.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—First appointed 1854, located New York City 1866, incorporated 1883. Headquarters office, 347 Madison Ave., New York City, N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 1200. Branch offices, Chicago, Atlanta, Denver. Chairman, James M. Speers; Treasurer, B. H. Fancher; General Sec'y, John R. Mott. The Committee maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for service in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Associations at home and abroad.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42d Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in this field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CIVIC SECRETARIES—Walter T. Arndt, president, New York; Robert E. Tracy, secretary, 313 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. Purpose—To provide contact and interchange of ideas and information among professional secretaries of civic organizations. Annual meeting held with National Municipal League.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, sec'y: 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration; children's codes. Studies health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100; includes monthly bulletin, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC.—Chas. F. Powlison, gen. sec'y; 70 Fifth Ave., New York. Originates and publishes exhibit material which visualizes the principles and conditions affecting the health, well being and education of children. Cooperates with educators, public health agencies, and all child welfare groups in community, city or state-wide service through exhibits, child welfare campaigns, etc.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE—Dr. William H. Welch, pres.; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, med. dir.; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, sec'y; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, nervous and mental disorders, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, inebriety, criminology, psychiatric social service, backward children, surveys, state societies. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $ .25 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Grace Abbott, president, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Parker, secretary, 25 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-first annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Toronto, Canada, June 25th to July 2nd, 1924. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, secretary; 130 East 22nd St., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement —samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS—Robert A. Woods, sec'y; 20 Union Park, Boston. Develops broad forms of comparative study and concerted action in city, state and nation, for meeting the fundamental problems disclosed by settlement work, seek the higher and more democratic organization of neighborhood life.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—Member, National Health Council—Anne A. Stevens, R.N., director, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. For development and standardization of public health nursing. Maintains library and educational service. Official Magazine, "Public Health Nurse."

NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION SERVICE—315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. To obtain progressive legislation for physical education. Established at the request of a committee created by the United States Bureau of Education; 35 national organizations cooperating. Maintained by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Livingston Farrand, president; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, managing director. Pamphlets on methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Mrs. Maud Swartz, president; 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. Special attention given to organization of year-round municipal recreation systems. Information available on playground and community center activities and administration.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION LEAGUE—To secure representation for all. C. G. Hoag, sec'y, 1417 Locust St., Philadelphia. Membership, $2.00, entitles to quarterly P. R. Review.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Child-Helping, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

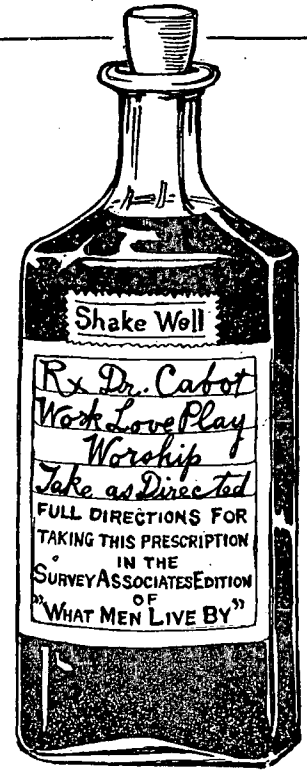
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY'S DIRECTORY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, prin.; Warren Logan, treas.; A. L. Holsey, acting sec'y, Tuskegee, Ala.

VOLUNTARY PARENTHOOD LEAGUE, INC.—19 West 44th Street, New York City. Mary Ware Dennett, Director. Aims to correct laws regarding birth control information, and to promote better parenthood. Actively working for passage of Cummins-Vaile Bill now before Congress.

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—Spencer Miller, Jr., sec'y; 476 West 24th St. A clearing-house for Workers' Education.



Shake Well!

Let Dr. Cabot shake you out of the idea that you are really living just because you are not dead.

"What Men Live By" *for $1.50; 4 copies for $5; postpaid, by return mail, of The Survey, 112 East 19th Street, New York.*

The Run of the Shelves

(*Continued from page 468*)

The argument sounds convincing. But—where are these children to spend these intervening years? In the school? That seems to be the only answer the advocates of the "new schools" have. The isolation of "new schools" from the currents of our ordinary civic and industrial life is a phenomenon not unworthy of some serious consideration. J. K. H.

A CONDUCT CURRICULUM FOR THE KINDERGARTEN AND FIRST GRADE, *by Seven Teachers of the Horace Mann School. Charles Scribner's Sons. 123 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS LITTLE book gives the results of a number of years of experimenting by teachers in the kindergarten and first grade of one of our leading experimental schools. The effort is made, herein, to set forth the content of a school curriculum for these grades, not in terms of the traditional intellectual materials, but in terms of activities with whatever may grow out of those activities. The effort is in line with present trends in education and with some of the trends in psychology. An introduction by Professor Patty Hill gives the book an appropriate momentum. But, in order to set the book in a truer perspective, the statement should be made that a conduct curriculum is much less difficult for the years covered by this book than for any succeeding period. J. K. H.

CHILD ACCOUNTING, *by Arthur H. Moehlman. Friesma Brothers Press, Detroit, Michigan. 205 pp. Price*

THE CHILD: HIS NATURE AND NEEDS, *edited by M. V. O'Shea. The Children's Foundation, Valparaiso, Ind. 516 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, *by Emory S. Bogardus. The Century Co. 477 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

DEMOCRACY AND LEADERSHIP, *by Irving Babbitt. Houghton Mifflin Co. 349 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

RURAL SCHOOL MANAGEMENT, *by Harry Eells, Hugh Moeller and Carl Swain. Charles Scribner's Sons. 418 pp. Price $1.80 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE AMERICANIZATION OF EDWARD BOK, *by Edward Bok. School Edition, Charles Scribner's Sons. 462 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE OPEN-AIR NURSERY SCHOOL, *by E. Stevinson. E. P. Dutton & Co. 79 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE COMMUNITY, *by R. E. Roper. Dodd, Mead & Co. 224 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

Industry and Economics

THE WORKER AND THE STATE, *by Frank Tillyard. E. P. Dutton Co. 298 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE is a careful and detailed study of the history of labor legislation in Great Britain, with an introduction discussing industrial law in its more general bearings. The story of British labor legislation is one of great interest and full of drama; here, however, most of the drama and much of the human interest of the story is left out. It is a lawyer's book. It is detailed, specific, careful and yet simple. The legislation that has within the last hundred years covered many of the specific problems arising out of the master-servant relationship; the gradual recognition on the part of the community that protection for the worker was a basic need; the slow process of adjustment; the almost experimental method in much of this legislation; the gradual accumulation of information and the passing of laws or ordinances about specific and detailed relationships, and the formulation of rules in terms of them; the gradual increase of the scope of this legislation—increase in the type of restriction and legislation for compulsory provision of devices and conveniences, establishing standards of minimum wages and hours not only for children and women but recently even for men in certain specified industries, and the statutory half holiday—all in all it is a remarkable accumulation of law that has in a sense become a social habit. The industrial problems that are up for solution at present are essentially modified by this program through a hundred years.

F. T.

ELEMENTS OF LAND ECONOMICS, *by Richard T. Ely and Edward W. Morehouse. The Macmillan Co. 353 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE STABILIZATION OF BUSINESS, *edited by Lionel D. Edie. Macmillan Co. 400 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF CAPITALISM, *by John R. Commons. Macmillan Co. 394 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: Display advertisements, 25 cents per agate line, 14 lines to the inch. Want advertisements, 8 cents per word or initial, including the address or box number, for each insertion, minimum charge, $1.50. Discounts on three or more consecutive insertions. Cash with orders. Copy for the next issue should be in by July 15th.

Address Advertising Department — **THE SURVEY** — New York City 112 East 19th Street

WORKERS WANTED

FIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

are available October 1, 1924,

at

EAST SIDE HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,

to young women wishing to fit themselves for responsible positions in social settlement or community work.

Definite training under expert supervision in neighborhood surveys, group activities and work with adult immigrants of many nationalities.

Address,

EAST SIDE HOUSE,

540 East 76th Street.

HELEN HART, Head Worker — SARA LIBBY CARSON, Director of Training

WANTED at THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, Dobbs Ferry, New York, young, enthusiastic, educated, married couples without children, with vision to train for executive positions in child caring institutions, starting as cottage masters and matrons at fair salaries with maintenance. Excellent opportunities for advancement to right parties. For further information, write Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

WANTED, one or two young Jewish women, college graduates, for working scholarships in family case work. Half time work and half time instruction in Pennsylvania School of Social Work. Two years agreement at $800 per annum. Write to Jewish Welfare Society, 330 S. 9th Street, Philadelphia.

JEWISH worker capable of directing girls' department of Philadelphia Settlement. State age, education and experience. 4773 SURVEY.

ROCHESTER Family Society needs District Secretary beginning October first. Position requires training and experience. Address 512 Cutler Building, Rochester, N. Y.

ASSISTANT WANTED

A large Jewish Philanthropic Organization, located on the East Side (New York City), requires an Assistant to the Head of the Girls Department. Young woman of college training, with some experience in social work, will be offered an opportunity for initiative and development.

In applying, please give definite information concerning the following: age, education (general and technical, if any) experience (positions held and when), telephone number.

Hours of duty: three to ten daily, except Friday. Evening only on Saturdays. Salary $100 per month.

4875 SURVEY.

WORKERS WANTED

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED. Man and wife preferred. Jewish home for aged and orphans—35 children and five aged. Write Wilfred B. Feigs, 340 Main St., Worcester, Massachusetts.

WANTED: Experienced case worker for family welfare organization in a Southern city. Apply 4873 SURVEY.

WANTED: Head worker for a settlement house in Middle Western city. Must be a Catholic. 4876 SURVEY.

WANTED: Case Supervisor with experience in all phases child-placing. Episcopalian preferred. Salary $1,800 to $2,000. Large eastern city. 4866 SURVEY.

WANTED, Man—Assistant Physical Instructor. Afternoon and evening work. Apply, giving full particulars, including minimum salary, to Philip L. Seman, General Director, Jewish People's Institute, 1258 Taylor St., Chicago.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes Street, Providence, R. I.

WANTED: Case supervisor for Jewish Family Welfare Society in large mid-western city. Jewess preferred but not absolutely necessary. Apply with full statement of educational and professional qualifications, Box 4883 SURVEY.

OPPORTUNITY

SEVERAL openings for residents in a well known Settlement, New York City. Telephone Dry Dock 0410. 4843 SURVEY.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED: School Principal, trained for progressive methods. Salary $100 and maintenance. Apply Dr. Carrie Weaver Smith, Girls Training School, Gainesville, Texas.

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools, colleges and universities. Education Service, Stager Building, Chicago; Southern Building, Washington; 1254 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY, between thirty and forty, with pleasing personality, educated, tactful, at present engaged as housemother in child-caring institution, desires a change for similar work. 4874 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, highest credentials, twelve years experience social work; organization, settlement and foreign born work. Available at once. City preferred. 4853 SURVEY.

WANTED, by September first, preferably in New York City, half day teaching position, by woman Art student and qualified teacher of Arts and Crafts. 4877 SURVEY.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced in health work with girls, desires position in New York City or vicinity. University graduate and four years experience Available immediately. 4879 SURVEY.

SOCIAL WORKER, S. O. C. trained, later district superintendent, experience as supervisor of children's case work, placement and protection. 4880 SURVEY.

WOMAN, successful experience organization and finance work, wishes position raising funds or organizing with political, social, or child welfare association. Willing to travel. 4881 SURVEY.

PERSONNEL or employment manager, woman, wishes position agency, business or industrial organization. Previous experience provides proof of ability. Ready now 4882 SURVEY.

MEDICAL Social Worker, trained nurse, for industrial work or social service, organizer, executive ability, good linguist. Can only consider position in New York City. 4884 SURVEY.

CAFETERIA and Lunch Room food expert of proven ability available for school, club, industrial plant, bank or institution. Experience: welfare and first aid worker banks, industrial plants and private individuals. 4885 SURVEY.

WANTED: Position in Botany, Chemistry or English. Desire connection with High School, Normal or Private School. Wide experience covering eight years teaching, extensive foreign travel, prerequisites. Pittsburgh locality desired. 4855 SURVEY.

MISCELLANEOUS

"Home-Making as a Profession"

Is a 100-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home study Domestic Science courses, fitting for many well-paid positions or for home-making efficiency.
Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

RESEARCH: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

EARN $25 WEEKLY, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary, details Free. Press Syndicate. 964, St. Louis, Mo.

(In answering these advertisements please mention THE SURVEY. *It helps us, it identifies you.)*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Camps

COLLEGE ENTRANCE TUTORING CAMP
preparation for fall examinations of Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley College—serious tutoring plus water sports and outdoor life—at the BRYN MAWR PREPARATORY TUTORING CAMP—eighth season—July 26th to September 20th. Under same management—

PHILLIPS LAKE CAMP FOR GIRLS
a recreation camp receiving two groups, juniors and seniors—season six weeks, beginning July 1st. For particulars and circulars, address
AMY K. MACMASTER, EAST HOLDEN, MAINE

BUNGALOWS

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD Ocean Front Improved Bungalows
6 to 8 rooms; moderate rentals.
S. O. BALL, Truro, Mass.

APARTMENT WANTED

WANTED: by two college graduates, to rent, small furnished apartment from persons away for winter. October to June. New York City. Preferably near New York School of Social Work. Capable housekeepers, appreciative good things. Terms must be reasonable. References. 878 SURVEY.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Survey, or answer a Survey advertisement, please mention The Survey.

FOR THE HOME

Tea Room Management
In our new home-study course, "COOKING FOR PROFIT." Booklet on request.
Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

Do You Need

Institution Executives
Superintendents
Housekeepers
Matrons
Domestic Help
Nurses
Physicians
Teachers
Tutors
Personnel Managers
Industrial Welfare Workers
Recreation Workers
Boys' Club Workers
Girls' Club Workers
Social Case Workers
Office Executives

An ad in the Survey's classified department will bring results. Rates: 8c a word, minimum charge $1.50 an insertion.

The Survey
112 E. 19 St. New York

RESORT

THE LLOYD, On Great South Bay. Exceptional location and house. Cool, comfortable, charming. Sports, sailing, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, motoring. Address The Lloyd, Bellport, L. I.

WANTED: Copies of the Survey and Survey Graphic for 1923: Jan. 1, 15; Feb. 1, 15; March 15; April 15; June 15; Aug. 1; Sept. 1; Dec. 15. 1924: Feb. 15. Unexpected demand has wiped out our stock. Subscribers who do not need their issues for future use will confer a real favor by returning these numbers to us for use in libraries and colleges. The Survey, 112 East 19 Street, New York. N. Y.

Bind Your Issues

Our binder makes a book of The Survey. Put in each issue as it comes. Take out any issue at any time without disturbing the others. So simple that even a social worker can do it! Index free at the end of the volume, running six monhs. By return mail anywhere in the U. S. A. $2.20. The Survey, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

WANTED

Your spare time can be made profitable to yourself and helpful to the cause of human progress by selling subscriptions for SURVEY GRAPHIC in your community. We pay the most liberal commissions offered by any quality magazine. The work is dignified and pleasant. Part-time workers are wanted for every section of the United States. For further information address

SURVEY GRAPHIC
Dept. E
112 E. 19th St.
New York City

CURRENT PAMPHLETS

Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

COMMUNITY CHEST PUBLICATIONS
by Harvey Leebron.

1. THE FINANCIAL FEDERATION MOVEMENT. Report of a fact-finding investigation of community chest, history, methods and results in 150 American cities. 96 pages. Price $ .50.

2. A MODEL COMMUNITY CHEST CONSTITUTION. Includes (1) a discussion of fundamentals in community chest organization, (2) a "model constitution," (3) a set of "model by-laws," and (4) miniature chart of a model form of community chest organization. 16 pp. Price $ .25.

3. THE COMMUNITY CHEST—WHY, WHAT AND WHEREFORE? "Newspaper interviews'," publicity matter, cartoons, etc. 15 pp. Price $ .25.

4. BILLY WELFARE'S TRAVELOGUE. Financial federation in terms of the next generation. 24 pp. (illustrated). Price $ .25.

Copies of the above may be obtained from the author, c/o Box 73, University of Chicago. The complete set of four for One Dollar, including postage.

COOKING FOR PROFIT, by Alice Bradley, describes home-study course, which includes catering, tea room, cafeteria and lunch room management. "51 Ways to Make Money" free. Am. School of Home Economics, 5778 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

REPARATION. Part IV, Proposals for Settlement; Part V, The Dawes Report. World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston. Price 5 cents each.

CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE, by Lucile Eaves. Study of children of broken families, based on records of Boston social agencies. Order from the W. E. & I. U., 264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Price $1.25 postpaid, cloth.

JEWISH COMMUNITY LIFE. A Study in Social Adaptation. Philip L. Seman, Jewish People's Institute, 1258 Taylor Street, Chicago, Illinois.

PERIODICALS

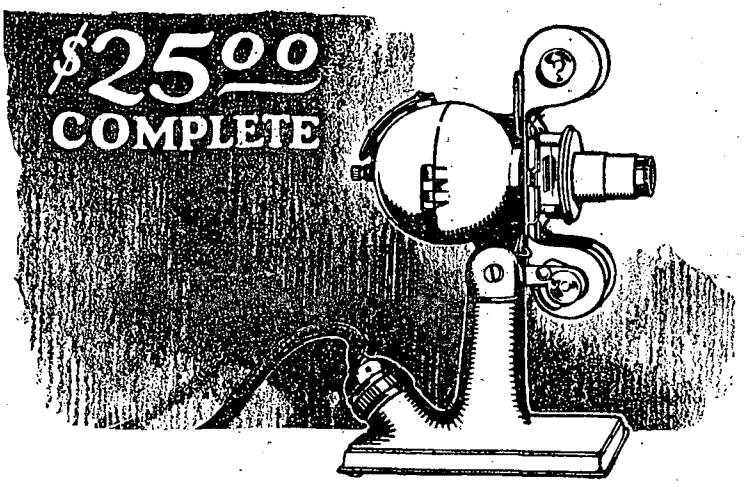
Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

GREATER MEXICO. J. M. Bojarano, Editor. Published weekly by the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Inc., Woolworth Building, New York City. Contains fresh, interesting, accurate, valuable information on Mexico. Sample copy free.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 19 W. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

MENTAL HYGIENE: quarterly: $3.00 a year: published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



What BRAYCO is

Brayco is a scientifically constructed still-picture projector. It uses small strips of standard size motion picture film instead of heavy glass slides. Each strip of film contains from 50 to 300 separate pictures. It weighs only four pounds. Adjusts to any light socket. No fire hazard. Is equipped with standard auto bulb.

What BRAYCO does

It projects pictures clearly and sharply 5 by 8 inches to 8 by 10 feet in size on any wall, floor or ceiling. It will project one picture continuously without injury to film. Film can be moved backward as easily as forward. For the first time, a practical, inexpensive machine which will instantly and effectively project any type of picture, anywhere, under practically any conditions.

Thousands Acclaim BRAYCO as a Splendid New Power for Social Progress

AT the recent National Conference of Social Workers in Toronto, the Brayco Projector again established itself beyond question as a complete solution for many of the greatest and most perplexing problems in education for Social Progress. This was freely and enthusiastically admitted by those in attendance—community organizers, social publicity workers, community chest executives, and workers in the general field of social education. And even more than this! It was there recognized that Brayco offers possibilities for the future expansion and development of this work on a scale undreamed of hitherto.

Brayco was subjected to the severest tests. It was used in the Visual Instruction demonstrations on public health and institutional organization work—comparing favorably with other means of presenting similar subjects. Its use in illustrating papers read at section meetings evoked enthusiastic praise. It was made evident that it is not alone useful for showing pictures. Maps, charts, statistical tables, etc., were shown on the screen, and were easily read by large audiences. Its availability for instant use anywhere by a campaigner was another feature strongly emphasized.

The diversity of uses to which Brayco can be put in presenting social material was widely and most favorably commented upon. It was used wherever there was an electric outlet—on desks, in daylight and in the dark. In all cases, it did satisfactorily the work expected of it. *In lightness, low cost, economy of operation, portability and instant adjustability, Brayco is admittedly the superior of any projector thus far shown at any convention.*

The work of the Brayco Social Service Department in preparing special films in co-operation with the different organizations called forth much commendation. The services of this Department are available to all such organizations in preparing their films and in making them of the widest possible service in further developing Social Progress throughout this country and the world. The low price of Brayco and the regular Brayco Library Film—together with Brayco Social Service—place the smallest local organization on a parity with the greatest and most powerful national societies in the effective presentation of its material.

For further particulars, fill out coupon below and mail to

Social Service Department

BRAY SCREEN PRODUCTS, Inc.

130 W. 46th St. **New York City**

Please send further particulars of the new **BRAYCO PROJECTOR**

Name..... Address..... City.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED